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Government of West Bengal

Labour Directorate

**Report on the Family Budget
Enquiry into the Living Conditions
of the Rice Mill Workers in
West Bengal, 1949-50**

By

S. K. HALDER, I.C.S.

Labour Commissioner

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FOREWORD.

This enquiry was taken up in connection with the work of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948. In conducting the enquiry, I was helped in various ways by the Associations of both the employers and employees and I must express my thanks for the help and co-operation of the mill authorities and their organisations, Calcutta Rice Mills Association and Bengal Rice Mills Association.

The workers had also a spirit of co-operation and they were good enough to give replies to all questions put to them by the investigating staff.

The scheme of the enquiry, before it was put into operation was kindly examined by the Provincial Statistical Bureau and their suggestions were accepted in the conduct of the enquiry.

Lastly, I must record my thanks to the workers in the field section of the Statistical Branch of my Directorate and to Sri S. R. Mukherjee, Labour Officer, Statistics, who was the Officer-in-charge of this enquiry from the beginning to end. Sri S. R. Mukherjee has also helped me much in drafting the report.

S. K. HALDER,

Labour Commissioner, West Bengal.



CONTENTS.

CHAPTER I.

Introductory.

	Page.	Para.
(i) Number of Rice Mills in the State and employment ..	1	1
(ii) Genesis of the enquiry	1	2
(iii) Method of survey	1	3-14
(iv) Type of the Rice Mills	5	18
(v) Difficulties encountered	5	19

CHAPTER II.

Background.

(vi) Recruitment	6	20
(vii) Types of occupations	6	21-22
(viii) Wage System	7	23-25, 28
(ix) Sardari System	7	27
(x) Health and Welfare	7	29
(xi) Working hours	7	30
(xii) Leave	8	31
(xiii) Housing	8	32

CHAPTER III.

Factual Informations.

(xiv) Composition of the family budgets	8	34-38
(xv) Average size of the family and earners	9	39-42
(xvi) Income	10	43-52
(xvii) Expenditure	12	53-64

CHAPTER IV.

Housing.

(xviii) Housing accommodation provided by the mill authorities and private housing	14	65-73
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CHAPTER V.

Requirement of the Family.

(xix) Co-efficient of Conversion, Aykroyd and Lusk	16	74-80
(xx) Cost per capita in consumption units	17	77
(xxi) Cost required to have a balanced diet	25	81-83

CHAPTER VI.

Tables.

	Page.	Para.
(xxii) Short notes on the main tables	19	84

List of Main Tables.

- TABLE I.—Composition of families and earners according to sex and by blocks.
- TABLE II.—Average size of family and earners according to sex and by blocks.
- TABLE III.—Percentage distribution of the members of the family and earners in different age-groups by blocks.
- TABLE IV.—Income per week from various sources by blocks.
- TABLE V.—Income per week from subsidised foodstuff by blocks.
- TABLE VI.—Cash earning contribution of the members of the family in different age-groups per week by blocks.
- TABLE VII.—Average weekly expenditure of families in rupees on broad group of items by blocks.
- TABLE VIII.—Percentage distribution of expenditure on broad groups of items by blocks.
- TABLE IX.—Average weekly expenditure of the families in rupees on different items of consumption by blocks.
- TABLE X.—Percentage distribution of expenditure of the families on different items of consumption in different blocks.
- TABLE XI.—Area of a room and floor-space per capita in different blocks (private housing).
- TABLE XII.—Area of a room and floor-space per capita in different blocks (mill housing).

Report on the Family Budget Enquiry into the Living Conditions of Rice Mill Workers in West Bengal, 1949-50

CHAPTER I.

Introduction.

The rice mills in the State of West Bengal are scattered all over the State with more or less concentration, at some particular districts like 24-Parganas, Birbhum, Midnapore and Burdwan. There are at present 350 rice mills in the State of West Bengal as shown in the records of Chief Inspector of Factories, and are distributed in different districts as below :—

TABLE (1).

Districts	No.
(1) 24-Parganas ...	96
(2) Howrah ...	12
(3) Hooghly ...	23
(4) Burdwan ..	48
(5) Bankura ...	21
(6) Midnapore ...	59
(7) Birbhum ...	57
(8) Malda ...	2
(9) Murshidabad .	1
(10) West Dinajpur ..	17
(11) Jalpaiguri ..	8
(12) Darjeeling .	6
Total	350

The number of labour population in the industry is approximately 16,500 as obtained from the Chief Inspector of Factories, West Bengal.

2. Genesis of the enquiry.—Under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, minimum rates of wages are to be fixed by the 15th March 1951, in respect of employments in Schedule I of the Act. With a view to help the committee which was subsequently appointed under clause (a) of sub-section (I) of section 5 of the Minimum Wages Act for advising Government in fixing minimum wages in respect of employment in rice mills with the data that might be required for the purpose, a family budget enquiry into the living conditions of rice mill workers was taken up by the Directorate, allowing other enquiries to pend.

3. Method of survey.—With a view to have a general idea on the working conditions in the rice mills and also to assess the nature of duties attached to different types of occupation an exploratory survey was undertaken at the beginning. On the result of a rapid analysis of the data collected in the pilot enquiry the schedule of the main enquiry was finalised. This may be seen at Appendix D.

4. **Scope.**—Besides bringing out cost of living indices in different areas with reference to the pattern of living of the workers employed in rice mills, the enquiry aimed at studying at the same time their present income and the sources from which they accrue. It was also intended to examine the hours of work, spread over besides a detailed study of expenditure on different items of necessities including those on education, social rites, marriages, etc.

5. **Method of sampling.**—As it was thought quite likely that cost of living would vary in different districts or regions, it was decided to include in sampling all the mills in all the districts and as such the districts in the State were grouped into seven suitable blocks as shown below; keeping certain districts independent where the industry is either important or the principal one for the particular district in question. Among other considerations the grouping of the districts was done particularly on the point of contiguity and the distance factors from the principal supply centre, Calcutta.

Blocks.	No.
I. 24-Parganas	96
II. Howrah and Hooghly	35
III. Burdwan	48
IV. Bankura and Midnapore	80
V. Birbhum	57
VI. Malda, Murshidabad, Nadia and West Dinajpur	20
VII. Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling	14
Total ...	350

6. All the mills were then addressed to supply their employment figures as it stood on the pay roll on the 1st day of March 1949 according to different types of occupations. On the basis of employment figures the mills were arranged according to volume of employment in three groups such as those employing less than 50, those between 50-100 and those employing above 100. In sampling the mills for investigation care was taken to include all types of firms, both large and small, eliminating thus any chance of omitting the smaller ones who might not be in a position to pay as much as the bigger ones. A total of 53 mills were taken as sample amongst the three groups as shown below:—

	No.
Group I—Employing less than 50	22
Group II—Employing between 50 to 100	25
Group III—Employing above 100	6
Total ...	53

7. The enquiry was conducted industrywise in connection with the fixation of minimum wages under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, and as such it was thought desirable that the size of the sample should be sufficiently large so as to be representative of all types of workers employed through contractors and direct by the rice mills in West Bengal and it was proposed as such to take a sample of at least 1,000 covering all the blocks and all kinds of firms, big and small.

8. In order to study a difference of income and also in the pattern of expenditure in different seasons, with the ultimate object of eliminating the seasonal variation, if any, in the final result, the enquiry was conducted

in two halves in two seasons from June to July 1949 and again in January and February 1950. In first sub-sample 425 budgets were collected and in the second one 489 budgets were collected bringing the total to 914.

9. Sampling of families and method of investigation.—As the workers in rice mills excepting the resident labour who work under the sardars live in a scattered way in the adjoining villages, having a range generally of 1 to 3 miles from the site of the factory, 'muster roll' sampling method instead of tenement method was adopted for selecting the sampled unit. Care was taken at the same time to see that no two members of the same family occur in the sampling list.

10. In selecting the mills for investigation all the mills were at first grouped according to volume of employment as mentioned at paragraph 6 above and the blocks to which they belong. The total number of mills that were selected for investigation in certain group in any particular block was determined by taking the proportion of the total number of mills in that group to the total number of mills in whole of the State. The mills investigated were then selected at random from the list of mills arranged alphabetically in that particular group corresponding to certain block.

11. In selecting the sample unit a bit different procedure was adopted. A proportion was first calculated on the basis of total number of samples to be investigated and the total number of workers in the rice mills. The samples were then ticked off from the register of attendance of the respective mills in the same proportion as described above. Care was, however, taken to omit those persons who were absent for months together.

12. Method of investigation.—For collecting the information as in the schedule at Appendix D the worker was interviewed at his/her residence generally at night. Reason for this was that the workers in rice mills start work early in the morning and the workers therefore leave their residences to reach the factory before the work is started. Informations on income particularly of those who were employed in rice mills were verified from the wage books. Incomes derived from other sources, viz., from land, cattle and poultry were collected from personal commitments and verified on local enquiries about the productivity of soil and the prevailing rates of price of commodities.

13. Organisation and staff.—The field section of the Statistical Branch of Labour Directorate undertook this work under the direct control and supervision of an officer of that branch. Field work was done by three units consisting of four investigators each under an Inspector in each unit. The movement was co-ordinated by a Supervisor. The primary scrutiny work on receipt of budgets from different blocks was done by a Scrutiny Assistant at headquarters.

14. Period covered: number of budgets collected and analysed.—Enquiry of the 1st sub-sample was started on the 8th June and completed on the 7th July 1949. Enquiry of the 2nd sub-sample was started on the 6th January 1950 and completed on the 15th February 1950. A total of 914 budgets were collected in the enquiry out of which four budgets were rejected for internal discrepancy and the remaining 910 budgets were accepted for analysis.

15. Number of mills investigated.—A total of 53 rice mills as said above were investigated in this enquiry in the two sub-samples out of which 24 mills were visited in the 1st sub-sample and the remaining 29 were completed in the 2nd sub-sample.

16. As regards the mills themselves they are mostly proprietary concerns. Public limited rice mills are few in number. The table below shows the distribution of the rice mills investigated according to nature of management in different blocks:—

TABLE (2).

Blocks.	Public limited.	Private limited.	Pro- prietary.	Total.
I. 24-Parganas	1	2	9	12
II. Howrah and Hooghly .. ..	..	..	3	3
III. Burdwan .. ..	..	1	5	6
IV. Bankura and Midnapore .. ..	..	..	13	13
V. Birbhum .. ..	..	3	7	10
VI. Malda, Murshidabad and West Dinajpur	..	..	6	6
VII. Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling .. ..	..	..	3	3
Total	1	6	46	53
Percentage according to management ..	1.88	11.32	86.80	100.00

17. **Milling capacity.**—If examined from a different point of view, i.e., the size of the mills according to milling capacity per day it may be seen from the table below that they vary widely within a particular block in itself not to speak of other blocks. From the last column of the table it may be seen that 26 mills or 49.06 per cent. of the total have a milling capacity per day varying from 400 to 600 maunds of paddy of which 14 mills have the capacity of 400 to 500 maunds and the rest can mill per day 500 to 600 maunds of paddy:—

TABLE (3).

Milling capacity per day.	24-Par- ganas.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	Total.
Below 200 maunds ..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	3
201 to 300 ..	2	..	..	2	..	1	1	6
301 to 400 ..	3	..	..	3	2	..	..	8
401 to 500 ..	1	2	3	3	2	2	1	14
501 to 600 ..	4	1	1	2	3	1	..	12
601 to 700 ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
701 to 800 ..	1	..	1	1	2	2	1	8
801 and above ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Total ..	12	3	6	13	10	6	3	53

18. **Volume of employment.**—As already said in paragraph 6 above the individual mills were requested to supply the volume of employment in the respective mills. The response was, however, very poor, as only 204 mills sent replies to the questionnaire. Out of these 42 mills were reported to be closed. The remaining 162 mills which were working on the first day of April 1949, on being classified into groups according to volume of employment, shows that 82 or 50·61 per cent. of the mills reporting, have got an employment between 50 to 100 per day. The table below shows the distribution of 162 mills in different districts according to volume of employment:—

TABLE (4).

Blocks.	Districts.			Below 50.	50-100.	Above 100.	Total.
I ..	24-Parganas ..	..	..	26	11	1	38
II ..	Howrah ..	..	..	5	..	..	5
	Hooghly ..	..	..	6	1	..	7
III ..	Burdwan ..	..	..	7	15	1	23
IV ..	Midnapore ..	..	..	10	17	4	31
	Bankura ..	..	..	2	5	1	8
V ..	Birbhum ..	..	..	6	17	5	28
VI ..	West Dinajpur ..	..	..	1	12	2	15
VII ..	Jalpaiguri ..	..	..	1	3	1	5
	Darjeeling ..	..	..	1	1	..	2
	Total ..			65	82	15	162

19. **Difficulties encountered.**—In all the socio-economic surveys difficulties often occur which cannot normally be avoided though carefully planned. These difficulties cannot be foreseen and are varied in nature and extent depending, however, on the type of the enquiry.

In the present enquiry as well these difficulties could not be avoided and some of those are given below with the idea that these may be guarded against in the conduct of future enquiries:—

(1) The workers in the rice milling industry particularly the females are generally recruited from the adjoining villages. Difficulty of conveyance to go to the workers' hut was keenly felt in the course of the enquiries.

(2) Spirit of random sampling was not quite understood and a misconception seemed prevalent in the minds of the workers that the sample selected were the favoured persons of the mill authorities, or the sardars and any benefit that might come out on the result of the enquiry would be confined to the samples and not on others. This was, however, partly obviated with the help of the mill authorities and persons of influence in the mills, i.e., the sardars.

(3) Illiteracy of the workers—a common factor—accompanied with fear of the Government Officers and particularly the female workers made it often extremely difficult to contact the worker and also to collect correct informations from them.

(4) Absence of systematic method of accounting almost in all the mills investigated made it often impossible to pass through. Accounts were kept in various languages like English, Bengali and Hindi. Those were also maintained either according to English calendar year or according to Bengali year.

(5) No particular method is followed in the industry as a whole so far as the payment of wages to workers under the contract system is concerned. Sometimes payments are made on hand receipt in lump amount to sardars to be divided amongst his workers. They are paid weekly, fortnightly or on any other day as desired. Extreme difficulty was faced in calculating the weekly income of these types of workers.

CHAPTER II.

Background.

20. **Recruitment.**—There is no regulated system of recruitment in the rice mills in West Bengal. This is rather based on the volume and urgency of work in the respective mills. So far as the female workers are concerned they generally gather at the gate of the mill in the early morning and a selection is made by the mill authorities often through a “sardar” maintained for this purpose. In some cases the “sardar”, the female sardar, is informed of prospective number of workers that will be required on the next day and she brings the required number of workers from the adjoining villages having a range of 1 to 3 miles from the site of the factory and the management in such cases does not interfere with the selection. Male labour in the rice mills work in most cases under the contractors known as sardars who are also responsible for their recruitment. Major portion of these contract workers are recruited from outside the State. The sardar generally comes with a batch of people to a particular mill and resides there with his gang in the houses provided by the mill authorities within the mill compound. The sardar is not a permanent staff of the mill but in most cases comes back to the mill in the milling season possibly due to his long tie with it. Any additional men if required is recruited by the sardars, and the mill authorities do not interfere with it in any way. There is another batch of male workers who are recruited direct by the management and are responsible to the Manager. These are the tindals, fireman, durwans, etc., whose nature of service is more or less of permanent type.

21. **Types of occupations.**—Different kinds of occupations and the corresponding duties attached to each may be seen at Appendix A. Of these the first five classes of workers, i.e., tindal, fireman, hullerman, huskman, durwan are taken as permanent, though of course no leave is admissible to them with pay in general. Besides the clerical staff of the mill is permanent—a major portion of whom is employed all through the year even if there is no work in the mills,—when these men are engaged in making the final accounts of the mill for the year as a whole. The other type of workers, i.e., huller cooly, chatal coolies and contract coolies are purely temporary workers. The system is “no work—no pay.”

22. Appendix B shows the distribution of workers in different occupations excepting the clerical personnel in different districts. It may be mentioned here that the Appendix has been prepared on the basis of replies received from 162 mills the distribution of which has been shown in the Table (4). Forty-two mills were reported to be closed during the period of enquiry and the remaining 136 did not reply at all.

23. **Wage system.**—In most of the mills there are two methods of payment of wages, viz., monthly and daily and the rates vary with the locality as well as with the size of the mill. The permanent staff are paid generally on monthly rate system while the temporary and casual workers are paid at the end of the week calculated on daily rates of wages. Tindal, fireman, hullerman, huskman, durwan and clerk come in the former group while the female coolies fall in the latter group.

24. As regards the contract coolies, payment is made to the sardars generally at the end of the week on completion of a stipulated quantity of work. The earnings of these men are entirely dependant on the volume of work and the total amount is calculated on the different kinds of job performed by the sardars and his men. These have been described in the previous chapter on types of work and the corresponding duties attached thereto at Appendix A.

25. Appendix C shows the maximum and minimum rates of wages of different types of occupations in different areas, compiled on the basis of data collected in the course of visit to sampled mills.

26. It has to be mentioned here that the nomenclature of occupations are not uniform even within a particular block not to speak of the whole State. It may also be observed that there is wide gap in wages almost in all the occupations within a particular group. The wage of contract labour as shown in the last column represents the average earning per day.

27. **Sardari system.**—As has already been mentioned the sardar is responsible for recruitment and also for the proper discharge of the task allotted to him. The main defect which is most likely to creep in the system is that the sardar may give any amount to the actual worker which would suit him best following the normal theory of demand and supply. He may attempt to complete the task with lesser number of men than that would normally require with the normal working hours with the result that these labourers who are subordinate to him are generally required to work very hard. What is generally done as understood from the management, the sardar at the outset deducts from the amount due from the mill his commission calculated generally at anna 1 to annas 2 per rupee and then divide equally the remaining amount amongst his men keeping one share for himself. Sometimes the sardar also works with his subordinates and takes one portion as a legitimate share.

28. **Dearness allowance and concessions.**—No amount is paid separately on account of dearness allowance in most of the mills and the rates of wages shown in Appendix C are all inclusive of allowances. Concession in the prices of rice is given to the labourers. The clerks in the mills are given food, free of cost from the mess maintained for the purpose by the mill authorities.

29. **Health and Welfare.**—*Medical.*—Only one first-aid box is maintained in the factory. No benefit on this account is given to the workers in the shape of free supply of medicines, sick leave, etc. No maternity is paid to the workers as female labourers are employed purely on temporary basis.

30. **Working hours.**—In spite of provisions under the Factories Act, 1948, it was observed that there was no hard and fast rules regarding working hours in certain rice mills. The permanent workers are required to attend to their duties so long the mill operates during the day. These men, i.e., tindal, fireman, and hullerman, etc., are sometimes provided with an assistant with a lesser pay and employed in the work when the headman wants recess during the day. Generally the working hours begin at 6 a.m., and continue up to 6 p.m. having a recess for a maximum of

two hours in the mid-day. The working hours of ~~chatal~~ and huller coolies who are mostly women are generally the same as above excepting that these workers take rest several times with lesser duration, particularly when it becomes very difficult to work continuously in the scorching rays of the sun in the process of drying boiled paddy.

31. **Leave.**—There is no leave system in the rice mills excepting a few where two or three days' leave in maximum are allowed on festival occasions to particular individuals.

32. **Housing.**—No worker in the rice mill excepting the contract labour is provided with housing facility. These contract labour who work under the sardars live in the sheds erected in the mill compound and make arrangement of their fooding often in a messing system. They are however not allowed to live there with families except in rare cases and under special circumstances. These are mostly thatched huts on bamboo poles with thatched walls and kutchra floor and serve the purpose of both dwelling and kitchen.

33. With the exceptions of few huts made up of corrugated iron sheets in certain mills these are mostly in a deplorable state and requires immediate attention for their complete renovation. Height of the rooms was observed so low in certain cases that it became impossible to stand erect. The average floor space per capita is 35·562 square feet in respect of private housing while 37·552 square feet is the average per capita floor space in respect of housing provided by the mill authorities. The average per capita air-space is 218·797 and 257·239 cubic feet, respectively, for private and mill housing. The detail analysis on housing may be seen at Tables XI and XII.

CHAPTER III.

Factual Informations.

34. **Composition of family budgets.**—A total of 914 budgets covering both family and individual types of household were collected from the workers employed in the rice mills in West Bengal out of which 687 budgets relate to families and the rest numbering 223 budgets or 24·40 per cent. of the total relates to individuals. The analysis of the family budgets shows that 329 or 47·89 per cent. of the heads of families or the sampled units are males and the remaining 358 are females. The table below shows the distribution of the families according to State of origin and the communities to which they belong:—

TABLE (7).

Community.						
State.	Hindu.	Muslim.	Christian.	Other communities.	Total.	Percentage to total Statewise.
Bengal	454	56	7	..	507	73·80
Bihar	115	4	..	..	11	17·32
Orissa	41	..	..	..	41	5·97
Others	12	8	..	..	20	2·91
Total	622	58	7	..	687	100·00
Percentage community-wise.	90·54	8·44	1·02	..	100·00	

35. The table above shows that the bulk of the workers in the rice mills are natives of the State and the next group is formed by those hailing from Bihar. These persons, i.e., the latter group are mostly employed under the contractors.

36. Studying from the point of community it may be seen that the Hindus form the majority of the workers and account for 90.54 per cent. of the total and the Muslim coming next with 8.44 per cent.

37. As regards distribution of the budgets according to expenditure level it may be seen from the table below that 241 or 35.08 per cent. of the total families lie within the expenditure groups of Rs. 10-14 per week. There is only one family having an expenditure of Rs. 50 and above. Five hundred and fifty-seven families or 81.07 per cent. of the total lie within an expenditure level of Rs. 19 per week:—

TABLE (8).

Expenditure level.	Bengal.	Bihar.	Orissa.	Others.	Total.	Percentage.
Below Rs. 5	4	..	..	..	4	0.58
Rs. 5 to Rs. 9	122	14	4	4	144	20.96
Rs. 10 to Rs. 14	165	46	23	7	241	35.08
Rs. 15 to Rs. 19	126	28	8	6	168	24.45
Rs. 20 to Rs. 24	50	14	4	3	71	10.34
Rs. 25 to Rs. 29	28	11	..	..	39	5.68
Rs. 30 to Rs. 34	11	3	1	..	15	2.18
Rs. 35 to Rs. 39	1	1	..	..	2	0.29
Rs. 40 to Rs. 44	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rs. 45 to Rs. 49	..	1	1	..	2	0.29
Rs. 50 and above	..	1	..	..	1	0.15
Total ..	507	119	41	20	687	100.00

38. **Composition of number of persons in the families.**—Table (1) shows the distribution of the total number of persons in the families in different blocks and also according to age.

39. Table II shows the average size of the family and earners in different age-groups and according to blocks.

40. The average size of a family of a rice mill worker is 3.59 for the State as a whole consisting of 1.12 adult males, 1.19 adult females, 0.43 children between 12 to 18 years and 0.85 children below 12 years of age. The corresponding average size of earners is 1.88 consisting of 0.97 adult males, 0.74 adult females, 0.16 children between 12 to 18 years and 0.01 children below 12 years of age.

41. The table below gives the number of earners corresponding to total number of persons in the families in different blocks:—

TABLE (9).

			Size of the family.	Size of the earner.
24-Parganas ..	..	..	3.33	1.78
Howrah and Hooghly ..	..	..	3.48	2.00
Burdwan ..	..	..	2.78	1.82
Bankura and Midnapore ..	..	..	3.81	1.94
Birbhum ..	..	..	4.04	2.05
West Dinajpur ..	..	..	4.27	1.90
Darjeeling and Jalpaiguri ..	..	..	2.33	1.36

Table III shows the percentage of the members of the families in different groups both adult and children along with the percentage of earners in the same groups.

42. So far as the crude size of the family is concerned there is no material difference between proportion of male and female in all the groups in different blocks but a sharp deviation is observed when studied from the point of view of earners. In the adult group at Jalpaiguri-Darjeeling the proportion of male earners is as high as 84.25 per cent. against 15.75 per cent. of the females. In other blocks the proportion is more or less uniform except in the case of West Dinajpur where the proportion of male adult is observed to be 69.36 per cent. against 30.64 per cent. of the females.

43. **Income.**—Total income of a family as has already been mentioned in the introductory chapter is derived mainly from two sources, i.e., (i) cash wages including dearness allowance, bonus, etc., and (ii) other sources such as income from land, cattle, poultry, etc.

44. Table IV shows in detail the average weekly earnings of a family in rupees with the sources from which they accrue in different blocks.

45. The following table shows in abstract the weekly income in rupees of a family in two parts, i.e., cash wages and other subsidiary income in different blocks:—

TABLE (10).

			Cash wages.	Subsi- diary sources.	Total.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
24-Parganas ..	..	..	12.358	2.151	14.509
Howrah and Hooghly ..	..	..	14.102	2.811	16.913
Burdwan ..	..	..	10.906	2.972	13.878
Bankura and Midnapore ..	..	..	9.139	2.579	11.718
Birbhum ..	..	..	11.481	2.541	14.022
West Dinajpur ..	..	..	12.362	3.337	15.699
Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling ..	..	..	10.791	3.923	14.714
All Districts combined	..	..	11.080	2.749	13.829

46. It may be seen from the table above that the average income per family is highest in the block of Howrah and Hooghly and the lowest at the Bankura and Midnapore area. Average cash wages per week is lowest in the same area and that of Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling coming next. It may also be seen from the above table that the low wages at the Jalpaiguri-Darjeeling area has been sought to be compensated by a corresponding higher income from subsidiary sources.

47. It may be interesting to note from the main Table No. IV that income of the family on account of dearness allowance, bonus and overtime, is negligibly small so far as the cash wages are concerned. In all the areas low income on account of basic wages has been attempted to be compensated by additional cash income from other sources. This means, however, a cash income from contract work which the workers often take up at the orders of the management, viz., from work in gardening, work as domestic servant, etc. The income from "other sources" in cash earnings as seen from Table IV is highest at the Howrah-Hooghly area and amounts to Rs. 7.315 per week as against the lowest of Rs. 0.543 at the Jalpaiguri-Darjeeling block. It may also be observed that the income on account of basic wage is comparatively low in this area in relation to that of other areas.

48. **Food Subsidy.**—Some concession is given to the workers in the prices of rice alone and no other item of foodstuff is supplied to them. This concessional rate in most cases is the rate controlled by Government where it is existent. The only benefit is that the workers can buy the quota of rice from the mills at the prevailing controlled rate. Mustard oil and dal are also occasionally supplied at a concessional rate. The money value of the benefit on this account is negligibly small the total of which being highest at Jalpaiguri-Darjeeling area amounting to Rs. 2.639 per week with the lowest at Birbhum at Rs. 0.051 per week.

49. Table VI shows the cash contribution of different members of the family per week by blocks. It will be seen that the contribution of adults is highest in comparison to that of others and the contribution of male earners always exceeds the amount earned by the females in the adult group.

50. The following table shows the percentage of contribution to the total family income by the members in different age-groups in different blocks:—

TABLE (11).

Blocks.	Adults.			Children.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Between 12-18.	Below 12 years.	
24-Parganas ..	65.28	27.92	93.20	6.09	0.71	100.00
Howrah and Hooghly ..	65.57	27.18	92.75	7.25	..	100.00
Burdwan ..	63.42	28.21	91.63	8.37	..	100.00
Bankura and Midnapore	59.71	34.12	93.83	6.03	0.14	100.00
Birbhum ..	62.52	29.11	91.63	8.37	..	100.00
West Dinajpur ..	69.28	13.78	88.06	11.94	..	100.00
Jalpaiguri ..	92.98	2.94	95.92	4.08	..	100.00
All Blocks combined ..	65.63	26.56	92.19	7.65	0.16	100.00

51. It will be seen from the table above that the major portion, i.e., 92.19 per cent. of the total family income is contributed by the adults alone of both sexes combined and that of others particularly of the children below 12 years is negligibly small. Proportion of earning of the adult female is just a bit higher than a quarter of the total. The contribution of females is more or less uniform in all the blocks excepting at Bankura and Midnapore where it is as high as 34.12 per cent. and at Jalpaiguri-Darjeeling it goes as low as 2.94 per cent. of the total family income.

52. It will be interesting here to compare with the above table the proportions of earners in different age-groups. Table III shows the percentage of earners in different age-groups to the total number of earners in that particular group.

53. **Expenditure.**—The analysis of expenditure as usual has also been done by blocks. Table VII shows the average expenditure in rupees of the family per week in different groups of items and Table VIII shows the proportion of expenditure of the family to the total expenditure in different areas.

54. The table below shows in brief the average weekly expenditure of a family in different groups like food, fuel, lighting, etc., for the State as a whole with the corresponding percentages:—

* TABLE (12).

Groups.				Expendi- ture.	Percent- age.
				Rs.	
Food	..	..	..	9.438	62.91
Fuel and lighting	..	..	..	1.415	9.43
Clothing	..	..	..	0.884	5.89
Household requisites	..	..	..	0.064	0.43
House rent	..	..	..	0.391	2.61
Conventional necessities	..	..	..	1.327	8.85
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	1.482	9.88
Total	..	..	..	15.001	100.00

From a study of the table above it may be observed that the expenditure on conventional necessities and other miscellaneous items combined amounts to Rs. 2,809 per week and accounts for 18.73 per cent. of the total expenditure of the family. The most important group is food in which 62.91 per cent. of the total expenditure is spent, the next individual group being fuel and lighting.

55. It will be a point of interest to compare here the average income and expenditure per family per week in different blocks and this may be seen from the table below:—

TABLE (13).

Blocks.	Income.	Expenditure.	Difference.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
24-Parganas	14-509	15-128	-0-619
Howrah and Hooghly	16-913	17-385	-0-472
Burdwan	13-878	16-081	-2-203
Bankura and Midnapore	11-718	12-842	-1-124
Birbhum	14-022	14-567	-0-545
West Dinajpur	15-699	17-442	-1-743
Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling	14-714	16-463	-1-749
All Blocks combined	13-829	15-001	-1-172

56. The table above shows that there is deficit in every area, the maximum being at Burdwan amounting to Rs. 2,203 per week and the minimum at Howrah and Hooghly area bringing the overall deficit for the State as a whole to Rs. 1,172 per week.

57. Table IX shows in detail the average expenditure of the family per week in different blocks on different items on which expenditure has been incurred while Table X shows the corresponding percentages in two columns in relation to (i) total expenditure in a particular group and (ii) total expenditure on all the items in all the groups combined.

58. **Food.**—In this group 48·94 per cent. of the total expenditure incurred on an account of rice alone for the State as a whole which goes up further to 55·92 per cent. of the total if the expenditure on paddy is added to it. In relation to total expenditure these two combined accounts for 35·18 per cent. of the total. The expenditure on pulses is 3·82 per cent. of the total. The next important items of expenditure are on fish and vegetables while that on milk and milk products is only 0·98 per cent. This table shows also the comparative position of the proportion of expenditure in different blocks.

59. **Fuel and lighting.**—The proportion of expenditure on this item as may be seen from Table X is not uniform in all the blocks. This is more so because of the wide variations in the proportion of expenditure in different blocks. It may be observed that the expenditure on lighting is comparatively uniform in all the blocks and varies within a small range of 1·40 per cent. at Darjeeling-Jalpaiguri to 1·69 per cent. at West Dinajpur.

60. **Clothing.**—For the State as a whole Rs. 0·884 or 5·89 per cent. of the total expenditure is incurred on this head per family on an average. The lowest proportion of 4·50 per cent. is observed in the case of Burdwan whilst the highest of 7·03 per cent. may be seen at West Dinajpur. It may also be noted that the major portion of the expenditure under this head is incurred for the purchase of *dhoti* and *saree* alone while that on others is comparatively small.

61. **Household requisites.**—The expenditure on this item for the State as a whole is Rs. 0·064 per family per week and is more or less uniform in all the blocks having a range between Rs. 0·059 to Rs. 0·068 and accounts for 0·43 per cent. of the total expenditure for the State as a whole.

62. **Conventional necessities.**—This forms rather an important item of expenditure in a family budget. The amount incurred per week is Rs. 1,327 for all blocks combined and accounts for 8·85 per cent. of the total expenditure.

63. **Miscellaneous.**—This group has been divided into two sub-groups, i.e., (i) intoxicants and (ii) others. The average expenditure on intoxicants for all blocks combined is Rs. 0·585 and accounts for 3·90 per cent. of the total. A wide deviation is observed in the expenditure in different blocks, the highest being Rs. 1·076 per week at Birbhum and lowest of Rs. 0·165 at the 24-Parganas. The corresponding highest and the lowest percentages are 7·39 at Birbhum and 0·98 at West Dinajpur.

64. **House rent.**—The State average expenditure on this head is Rs. 0·39 per week. The highest amount may be seen at 24-Parganas and the lowest of Rs. 0·156 at Darjeeling and Jalpaiguri.

CHAPTER IV.

Housing.

65. In course of the enquiry informations regarding housing were also collected. The data collected were analysed in two halves such as (i) in respect of housing provided by the mill authorities and (ii) in respect of private housing owned or hired by the sampled units.

66. Table XI shows the area of a room and the average floor and air-space per capita in respect of mill houses while Table XII shows the same information in respect of private housing.

67. In Table XI it may be seen that the number of rooms per tenement under the occupation of the sample and the member of his or her family is more than one in each block indicating thereby that the sample has got more than one room in the tenement—one of which is used exclusively for dwelling and the others for kitchen, keeping of pet animals, etc.

68. The number of persons sleeping in the tenements is seen to be higher than the total number of persons in the families. This is possibly due to the fact that some other persons sleep in the huts among the members of the family for which they do not generally pay any rent to the sample.

69. The average floor space per room is 133·881 square feet for the State as a whole while the average height of a room is 6·153 feet. The average floor space is lowest at 24-Parganas and highest at Birbhum. The areas in these two blocks are 82·642 square feet and 161·429 square feet, respectively.

70. The per capita floor space is also correspondingly low at 24-Parganas and the area per head is 22·985 square feet. The State average per capita is 35·662 square feet, the maximum of 53·815 square feet it at Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling. The average air-space per capita is 218·797 cubic feet for the State as a whole while that of 24-Parganas is only 126·859 cubic feet an appreciably low figure and that of Burdwan 338·412 cubic feet is highest in the State.

Table XII gives the same informations as that in Table XI in respect of housing accommodation provided by the mill authorities. These houses are located within the mill compound and are generally inhabited by the men employed under the contractors.

71. It may be seen from the table that the number of persons sleeping in the tenement exceeds the number of persons in the families in all the blocks. This is more prominent at the 24-Parganas and at Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling areas. It may also be noted that the number of rooms in the tenements is almost equal to the number of families in all the areas indicating thereby that these workers have got only one hut in their tenement what they use for all purposes like sleeping, cooking, etc. In most of the mills it has been observed in the course of investigation in all the blocks that there is a big hut made of bamboos and thatch generally of a barrack type. This hut is given to the workers for all purposes who use in two parts—one part with so many ovens is used as kitchen and the other part is kept for sleeping. It is, however, needless to say, that in summer season the workers sleep in the open space in front of their huts partly because of such habit and partly because of extreme stuffiness inside the room.

72. The average floor space of a hut is 143·621 square feet for the State as a whole and just a bit higher than the private houses. The average floor space per capita in a mill hut is 37·552 square feet while the corresponding air-space is 257·239 cubic feet for the State as a whole. If studied separately for different blocks the highest floor space of 66·725 square feet per capita is available to the workers at Howrah and Hooghly and the highest air-space of 378·613 cubic feet per capita is also available in this area.

73. From a comparative study of these two tables it may be seen that there is some difference either in positive or in the negative direction in congestion of the rooms, if examined from the point of floor space available to the workers. The table below shows the position at a glance:—

TABLE (14).

Blocks.	Districts.	Floor space per capita (square feet).	
		Private housing.	Mill housing.
		Rs.	Rs.
I ..	24-Parganas	22·985	34·689
II ..	Howrah and Hooghly	32·583	66·725
III ..	Burdwan	50·282	44·284
IV ..	Bankura and Midnapore	33·194	35·474
V ..	Birbhum	41·566	36·051
VI ..	West Dinajpur	37·563	32·352
VII ..	Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling	53·815	36·892
	All Districts combined	35·562	37·552

CHAPTER V.

Requirement of a family.

74. The average size of a family of the rice mill workers in different districts grouped into blocks has been shown in Table II. Among others the conversion factors that are generally used for determining the size of the family in adult consumption units the scales suggested by Dr. Aykroyd and Lusk are most widely used. The scales are as follows:—

(A) Scale suggested by Dr. Aykroyd.

(B) Lusk's scale.

Adult—				Adult—			
Male			1.0	Male ..			1.00
Female			0.8	Female			0.83
Child—				Child—			
12-14 years	..	..	0.8	10 to 14 years	..	..	0.83
10-11 years	..	..	0.7	6 to 10 years	..	..	0.70
8-9 years	..	..	0.6	Under 6 years	..	..	0.50
6-7 years	..	..	0.5				
4-5 years	..	..	0.4				

75. Dr. Aykroyd's scale which is mainly based on the consumption pattern of the rice-eating people is adopted here for the purpose of calculating the average size of the family in adult consumption unit. The size of the families in different blocks on the above basis comes as follows:—

Block I—24-Parganas	...	...	2.78
Block II—Howrah and Hooghly	...	...	2.92
Block III—Burdwan	...	...	2.36
Block IV—Midnapore and Bankura	...	...	3.16
Block V—Birbhum	..	...	3.40
Block VI—West Dinajpur	...	...	3.58
Block VII—Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling	...	...	2.06

76. The average expenditure per family in different groups like food, fuel, and lighting, etc., in different blocks may be seen at Table VII. The per capita expense on adult consumption unit in different blocks may be seen in the table below:—

TABLE (15).

Blocks.	No. of families.	Adult consumption unit.	Items of expenditure.							Total.
			Food.	Fuel and lighting.	Clothing.	Household requisites.	Conventional necessities.	Miscellaneous.	House rent.	
I. 24-Paraganas ..	117	2.78	3.132	0.594	0.318	0.023	0.564	0.547	0.264	5.442
II. Howrah and Hooghly.	21	2.92	4.101	0.444	0.308	0.023	0.496	0.444	0.138	5.954
III. Burdwan ..	90	2.36	3.934	0.615	0.306	0.029	0.655	0.924	0.291	6.814
IV. Bankura and Midnapore.	185	3.16	2.598	0.354	0.268	0.019	0.356	0.396	0.073	4.064
V. Birbhum ..	135	3.40	2.846	0.401	0.233	0.020	0.313	0.393	0.078	4.284
VI. West Dinajpur ..	94	3.58	3.267	0.554	0.343	0.017	0.394	0.218	0.079	4.872
VII. Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling.	45	2.06	4.744	0.476	0.440	0.032	0.809	1.415	0.076	7.992

77. Taking into view the per capita expenditure on food group only it is seen from the table above that the maximum of Rs. 4;744 is spent per week at Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling while the minimum expenditure of Rs. 2.598 per adult consumption unit is seen at Bankura and Midnapore. The other points need not be explained as the table itself is self explanatory.

78. The daily diet prescribed by different authorities for an adult for moderately hard manual work are as follows:—

	Nutrition Advisory Board. (In ounce.)	Dr. Aykroyd. (In ounce.)
(1) Cereals ..	14	15
(2) Pulses ..	3	3
(3) Sugar or gur	2	...
(4) Vegetables .	10	10
(5) Fruits ..	3	2
(6) Fats and oils	2	2
(7) Milk ..	10	8
(8) Meat, fish and egg	4	..

79. As against the diet prescribed above it will be interesting to compare the existing consumption on the food items of the rice mill workers in different blocks in West Bengal. The table below compiled on the basis of data collected in course of the enquiry on the quantity of food items consumed during the week shows the consumption of food items in ounces per adult consumption unit per day:—

TABLE (16).

Blocks.	24-Parganas.	Howrah and Hooghly.	Burdwan.	Midnapur and Bankura.	Birbhum.	West Dinajpur.	Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling.
Size of family in consumption unit.	2.78	2.02	2.36	3.16	3.40	3.58	2.06
<i>Items.</i>							
Cereals ..	17.565	21.551	26.356	20.109	13.859	21.796	23.347
Pulses	1.702	1.829	1.885	.856	1.227	1.420	2.473
Fruits .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vegetables	2.064	4.438	4.104	2.219	3.597	2.567	2.313
Fish and meat .. ..	.277	.785	.719	.263	.367	.160	.414
Milk products .. ..	.563	1.011	.574	.174	.301	.480	.748
Sugar and molasses ..	.348	.771	.653	.108	.221	.212	.677

80. From a comparison of the existing diets with that prescribed by the authorities like Nutrition Advisory Board and Dr. Aykroyd it may be seen that the intake of cereals is higher than the prescribed ones in all the blocks and it goes as high as 26.356 ounces at Burdwan. The consumption of pulses is appreciably low in all the blocks. Consumption of fruit is totally absent and that of milk and milk product is less than one ounce for the State as a whole excepting at Howrah and Hooghly where the intake is 1.011 ounce per day. The other items like vegetables fish and meat, sugar, etc., are also lower than the normal suggested to an appreciable extent.

81. The requirement of a family of average size as shown above at paragraph 41 on food and the cost required therefor per week is shown below in respect of different districts. The price of different items has been calculated by taking the mean price of items prevailing at the time of enquiry:—

				Nutrition Advisory Board.	Dr. Aykroyd.
				Rs.	Rs.
24-Parganas	..	..	.	27·440	18·674
Howrah and Hooghly	..	..	.	25·872	18·669
Burdwan	..	..	.	17·024	11·277
Midnapore and Bankura	..	..	.	23·849	15·099
Birbhum	..	..	.	26·656	17·752
West Dinajpur	..	..	..	28·350	19·754
Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling	..	..	..	20·195	15·155

82. As against the total requirement of the family per week and the cost required therefor as shown above it may be noted with interest that the cost actually incurred at present per week per family in different blocks on food items alone is much less than that would be required for having any of the prescribed diets. The existing cost on food per family is given below:—

				Rs.
24-Parganas	...	...	...	8·706
Howrah and Hooghly	...	...	...	11·974
Burdwan	...	...	...	9·427
Midnapore and Bankura	...	...	...	8·211
Birbhum	...	...	...	9·675
West Dinajpur	...	...	...	11·696
Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling	...	...	...	9·772

83. It is observed that there is heavy deficit in each block if a family is required to take a diet prescribed by the authorities. It is, however, needless to go into details of argument here particularly when a committee for the fixation of minimum wages has been appointed. It is for them to decide how far they can go in giving the workers a balanced diet taking into consideration the other factors that may arise in the course of their enquiries.

CHAPTER VI.

Tables.

SHORT NOTES ON THE MAIN TABLES AS GIVEN IN THE REPORT.

84. **Size of family and earners.**—Table I shows the total number of persons in the families and also earners according to blocks and sex. The table has two distinct parts—the first part deals with the number of persons in different age, groups and sex while the second shows the total number of earners in the families out of the total number of persons as shown in the

former. Column 2 gives the total number of families which for the purpose of the enquiry has been taken as a unit composed of persons male and female taking their food in the same kitchen and normally residing in the same tenement.

Children have been divided into two groups—those below 12 years of age and those between 12-18 years. The object is to see the proportion of children in these two age-groups both in the size of the family and also amongst the earners with the ultimate object of studying the contribution of these children to the total family income.

Table II shows the average size of families according to blocks with the corresponding average size of earners per family, in different blocks. It will be interesting to note that the size of the earners is closely correlated with the size of the families and there is no earner at all amongst the children below 12 years in any of the blocks excepting No. I and IV where the percentage also is negligibly low.

Table III shows the percentage composition of the members of the families—male and female in different groups, such as adult and children according to blocks.

The overall figure regarding the size of the family shows the adult group 48·48 per cent. of male as against 51·52 per cent. female while in the earners side the proportion of male is 56·73 per cent. as against 43·27 per cent. of the female.

Income of families.—*Table IV* shows the average income of the families according to blocks. The table is composed of two parts—one shows the cash earning of the family and the other gives the details of subsidiary income with the source from which they accrue.

Cash income represents earnings from basic wage, dearness allowance, overtime and bonus and others alone while the subsidiary income is accrued from various sources, viz., land, cattle, poultry, etc., and from concessions given by the employers in the prices of food items, clothing, etc. Food subsidy alone accounts for an income of Rs. 0·759 per week which is 27·61 per cent. of the total subsidiary income and 5·49 per cent. of the total income of the family. Income from land, cattle, poultry are calculated on the estimates of the investigating staff on the basis of the area of land in their possession and statements given by them as to crops grown on them and the number of cattle or poultry owned by the family. These informations have been verified on local enquiry.

Firewood is generally collected from the adjoining jungles free of cost and is sometimes supplied free by the employers. The income on this account is based on estimates of value of a cart load of firewood in the prevailing market rate. No expenditure is, however, directly incurred on account of firewood but it is equally an income as it is an expenditure as the family would have to spend something on firewood had it not been possible for them to collect the same from adjoining jungles.

House rent though free is an income in the indirect sense and has been estimated on the basis of the total expenses incurred by the employers on account of repair and replacement of the huts during the year of enquiry divided by the total number of huts in the mill. Weekly rent has then been calculated. Strictly speaking the amount is neither an income nor it can be said to be an expenditure as no cost is really incurred by the family on account of house rent.

Income on account of clothing, kerosene has been calculated on the basis of loss sustained by the employers in supplying them to the workers in relation to the persons benefited.

It may, however, be noted that both cash earnings and the total subsidiary income of the families are closely co-related with the size of earners and allied with the size of the family.

Table V shows the details of money value of the concessions given by the employers on different items of food according to blocks. Ration is supplied by the employer at fixed quantity per capita and at fixed price prescribed by the authorities. Money value of the concession on different items has been computed by taking the difference of cost paid by the workers for certain quantity of food and the price of the same quantity at the prevailing market rate. It may be seen from the table that the total amount of concession is closely connected with the size of the family which has been shown in column 3 of the table.

Table VI shows the cash income as contributed by the members of the family in different age groups according to blocks. The table as usual has three parts dealing with all blocks combined. It will be seen therefrom that the proportion of contribution of adults, children between 12 to 18 years and children below 12 years are 92.19 per cent., 7.65 per cent. and 0.16 per cent., respectively.

Expenditure.—*Table VII* shows the average weekly expenditure of the family in rupee on items of food in suitable groups and on other broad groups of expenditure such as clothing, household requisites, etc., according to blocks.

The method of collection of the data as presented in the table, however, requires some clarification. Two types of economy regarding the method of income—one monthly and the other weekly—were observed in different mills in the actual process of collection of budgets. Budgets showing monthly economy were few in number and as such to maintain uniformity and to bring them in line with the weekly budgets all such monthly budgets have been converted into weekly ones by taking expenditure of one week only for that one just preceding the date of investigation. The table gives in abstract, the weekly expenditure in rupees.

Table VIII shows the percentage distribution of the expenditure incurred as shown in the previous *Table VII* on different items of consumption in broad groups for all blocks combined. The table gives the percentage distribution according to blocks—the last column showing the proportion for all blocks combined.

Table IX shows the average weekly expenditure in rupees on different items of consumption in details for all blocks combined. The table shows the items in different groups, viz., cereals, pulses, vegetables, etc., on which expenditure have been incurred. It may be seen in the table that the group, conventional necessities has been shown separately from "Miscellaneous" which has been further subdivided into two parts—(1) intoxicants and (2) others—the object being in the latter case to study the extent of expenditure on the items of intoxication. Out of Rs. 1.482 the total expenditure on miscellaneous group Rs. 0.585 is spent on intoxicants and Rs. 0.897 on others which includes religious rites, social rites, etc.

Table X shows the percentage distribution of expenditure of the families on different items on consumption in different blocks. The proportion has been calculated in two parts—the first part shows the proportion

of expenditure in relation to the total expenditure in particular groups while the second part shows the percentage in relation to total expenditure of the families in all blocks combined.

Housing.—*Table XI and XII* shows the living space per capita and also average floor space per room according to blocks in private house and those provided by the mill authorities, respectively. Column (3) shows the total number of persons in the families investigated while Column (4) shows the total number of persons sleeping in the tenements. The disparity as is seen between these two numbers may be attributed to the fact that a group of men are generally accommodated in a house provided by mill authorities. Column (7) shows the average height of the rooms while the last Column (9) shows the air-space per capita.

APPENDIX A.

Different types of occupation in the rice mills in West Bengal and the nature of duties attached to each.

Occupation.	Nature of duties.
1. Tindal ..	.. Is in charge of the engine and is responsible for its proper functioning. Keeps the engine clean and uses lubricants and oil when required.
2. Fireman ..	.. Feeds the boiler with husk (fuel).
3. Hullerman or machineman ..	.. Is in charge of the husking machine and fan. Looks carefully that no rice is broken nor any paddy comes out unhusked. Adjusts the machine when required for the purpose.
4. Huskman ..	.. Prepares the fuel and supply them to the fireman for use in the boiler. Also cleans the boiler.
5. Durwan ..	.. Guards the factory.
6. Huller cooly ..	.. Feeds the husking machine with dried paddy stacked nearby. Also feeds the fanning machine for finishing with husked rice coming out from the husking machine. Carries the finished rice into the godown wherefrom it will be put into bags by the contract coolies.
7. Chatal or drying cooly ..	.. Is responsible for proper drying of the boiled paddy. Spreads the boiled paddy on the drying ground either bare footed or with the help of Prong.
8. Contract cooly ..	.. Works under the supervision and control of the sirdar and is responsible to the sirdar for proper discharge of the task allotted to him. His tasks also include steaming, boiling, bagging, sewing, marking, loading and unloading, etc.

APPENDIX B.

Names of districts.	No. of Mills.	Occupations.									Total.
		Tindal.	Fireman.	Hullerman.	Huskman.	Durwan.	Huller cooly.	Chatal cooly.	Contract cooly.	Other.	
(1) 24 Parganas ..	38	28	50	29	33	40	166	536	395	74	1351
(2) Howrah ..	5	4	6	5	1	4	8	10	20	20	78
(3) Hooghly ..	7	7	10	4	7	4	23	79	42	12	188
(4) Burdwan ..	23	29	44	34	46	18	196	683	294	108	1452
(5) Midnapore ..	31	38	68	46	52	42	265	1267	531	234	2563
(6) Bankura ..	8	12	15	13	9	15	84	324	154	15	641
(7) Birbhum ..	28	50	52	46	57	59	470	1267	484	145	2630
(8) West Dinajpur ..	15	26	36	24	50	28	185	532	460	99	1440
(9) Malda ..	..	1	2	1	3	22	..	..	..	8	37
(10) Jalpaiguri ..	5	7	14	9	24	15	46	92	85	71	363
(11) Darjeeling ..	2	2	3	2	6	2	22	33	..	11	81
Total ..	162	204	300	213	288	249	1485	4823	2465	797	10824

APPENDIX G.

Name of Block.	Tindal.		Firman.		Huller or machineman.		Huskman.		Holler cooly or machine cooly.		Chatal or drying cooly.		Contract cooly.		Mistry.	
	Rs. a. p.	1	Rs. a. p.	2	Rs. a. p.	3	Rs. a. p.	4	Rs. a. p.	5	Rs. a. p.	6	Rs. a. p.	7	Rs. a. p.	8
<i>Block I.</i> 24 Parganas and Calcutta.	82 10 6M 32 0 0M		45 0 0M 32 0 0M		1 8 0D 25 0 0M		1 0 0D ..		1 8 0D 0 13 4D		1 8 0D 0 8 6D		2 10 6D 1 3 0D		50 0 0M ..	
<i>Block II.</i> Howrah and Hooghly.	80 0 0M 50 0 0M		45 0 0M 30 0 0M		2 0 0D ..		0 13 3D 0 13 0D		1 8 0D 0 10 0D		1 0 0D 0 12 0D		2 10 3D 0 10 0D		.. ..
<i>Block III.</i> Burdwan ..	45 0 0M		65 0 0M 32 0 0M		35 0 0M 25 0 0M		.. ..		1 8 0D 0 10 0D		1 2 0D 0 12 0D		1 11 0D 0 13 0D		55 0 0M ..	
<i>Block IV.</i> Midnapore and Bankura.	70 0 0M 30 0 0M		60 0 0M 30 0 0M		55 0 0M 30 0 0M		.. ..		1 6 0D 0 8 0D		1 4 0D 0 8 0D		2 8 10D 0 15 9D		1 4 0D ..	
<i>Block V.</i> Birbhum ..	100 0 0M 1 12 0D		70 0 0M 1 5 0D		70 0 0M 1 5 0D		14 0D ..		1 8 0D 0 12 0D		1 7 3D 0 12 0D		2 11 9D 1 0 9D		.. ..
<i>Block VI.</i> West Dinajpur ..	95 0 0M 90 0 0M		2 0 0D 37 0 0M		57 0 0M 1 2 0D		1 4 0D 1 3 0D		1 8 0D 0 14 0D		1 0 6D 0 14 0D		1 11 9D 0 12 3D		60 0 0M 40 0 0M	
<i>Block VII.</i> Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling.	70 0 0M 1 9 0D		60 0 0M 1 6 0D		2 0 0D 1 4 0D		1 0 0D ..		1 12 0D 0 10 0D		2 5 3D 0 12 0D		2 6 0D ..		100 0 0M ..	

*These are all male workers.
M=Monthly. D=per day.

Appendix C—*contd.*

Name of Block.	Ash cooly. 9	Boatman and carter. 10	Oilman and cleaner. 11	Miscellaneous cooly. 12	Office boy. 13	Durwan. 14	Markman. 15	Weighman. 16
<i>Block I.</i>	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
24-Parganas and Calcutta.	41 0 0M 29 0 0M	1 4 0D 1 0 0D	40 0 0M ..	1 8 0D 1 4 0D	.. ..	45 0 0M 30 0 0M	....	....
<i>Block II.</i>								
Howrah and Hooghly.	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
<i>Block III.</i>								
Burdwan ..	.. ..	.. ..	22 8 0M ..	1 8 0D 1 0 0D	....	....	....	....
<i>Block IV.</i>								
Midnapur and Bankura.	.. ..	1 4 0D ..	.. ..	1 8 0D 1 0 0D	1 2 0D ..	50 0 0M 0 12 0D	10 0 0*M..	....
<i>Block V.</i>								
Birbhum ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	32 0 0M	....	....	....	....
<i>Block VI.</i>								
West Dinajpore ..	.. ..	30 0 0M ..	40 0 0M 37 0 0M	1 11 9M ..	.. ..	80 0 0M 30 0 0M	....	....
<i>Block VII.</i>								
Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling.	.. ..	.. ..	2 0 0D ..	1 12 3D ..	.. ..	60 0 0M 34 0 0M	.. ..	45 0 0M ..

*With free feeding.
M=Monthly. D=Per day.

APPENDIX D.

Schedule for Working Class Family Budget Enquiry in.....

WORKING CLASS FAMILY BUDGET ENQUIRY.

Name of Investigator.....	Name of the Establishment.....
Date of collection.....	Address.....
Name of the worker.....	P. O..... District.....
Residential address.....	Occupation of the worker.....
Married or Unmarried.....	Nature of employment.....
Religion and Caste.....	Normal hours of work from..... to.....
Native Province.....	Week-days
	Saturdays
	Recess

1. Description of Family.

	Adults.		Children under 15 years.		Relationship of each to the head of the family.	Age.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		
Number of persons residing at above address.						
Dependants not living at the above address.						
Number of boarders ..						
Number of lodgers ..						

SUMMARY.

Income from—	Amount.				Expenditure on—				Amount.		
	Rs.	a.	p.						Rs.	a.	p.
Cash Income .. { Adult ..					Food						
.. { Children ..					Fuel and lighting						
Land											
Cattle					House rent						
Food concession					Household requisite						
Clothing concession					Clothing						
Housing					Miscellaneous						
Firewood											
Kerosene											
Total					Total						
					Balance { Surplus + ..						
					{ Deficit - ..						

Ration-Scheme.

Details of subsidiary Income from Land.

[illegible]

VI. Expenditure during the month/fortnight/week of.....ending.....
(A). Food

Commodities.	Unit.	Rate.	Quan- tity con- sumed.		Cost.			Commodities.	Unit.	Rate.	Quan- tity con- sumed.		Cost.		
			Sr.	Ch.	Rs.	a.	p.				Sr.	Ch.	R.	a.	p.
Rice ..								Milk ..							
Paddy ..								Curd ..							
Atta ..								Butter ..							
Chattoo ..								Ghee ..							
Chira/Muri ..								Bread ..							
Other cereals								Biscuits ..							
Arhar ..								Mustard oil ..							
Moong ..								Other cooking medium.							
Kalai ..								Sugar ..							
Chana ..								Molasses ..							
Musur ..								Tea (country)							
O. Pulses ..								Tea (ready) ..							
Potatoes ..								Salt ..							
Brinjals ..								Chillies (dry)							
Onions ..								Haldi ..							
Tomatoes ..								O. Spices ..							
O. Vegetables															
								Food bought and consumed away from home.							
Fruits ..															
Fish ..								O. Foodstuff							
Dried fish ..															
Beef ..															
Mutton ..															
Pork ..															
Eggs (fowl) ..															
Eggs (duck) ..															
Fuel and lighting.															
								Total ..							
Total (food) ..								Total (food) ..							

VI (B). Household requisites.							VI (C). Household requisites.							
Commodities.	Unit.	Rate.	Quantity consumed.	Cost.			Type.	Items.	No. in use.	Approximate cost.	Approximate durability.	Cost—month/week.		
				Rs.	a.	p.						Rs.	a.	p.
Coal ..	a													
Firewood ..							Furniture.							
Kerosene oil														
Electricity ..							Utensils							
Matches ..														
Cowdung Cakes							Others							
Others ..														
Total ..							Total							

VI(D). Clothing and Equipments.							VI(E). Miscellaneous.					
Commodities.	No. in use.	Cost.			Estimated life. (Month.)	Cost—month/ week.			Item .	Cost—Month/ week.		
		Rs.	a.	p.		Rs.	a.	p.		Rs.	a.	p.
Dhoties ..									Pan-Supari ..			
Shirts ..									Tobacco ..			
Coats ..									Biri-Cigarette ..			
Trousers ..									Hair-oil ..			
Shorts ..									Barber ..			
Lungis ..									Toilet soap ..			
Caps or turbans ..									Washing soap ..			
Sarees ..									Washing soda ..			
Blouses ..									Tailor ..			
Frocks ..									Dhobi ..			

VI (D). Clothing and Equipments.							VI (E). Miscellaneous.						
Commodities.	No. in use.	Cost.			Estimated life. (Month.)	Cost—Month/ week.			Items.	Cost—Month/ Week.			
		Rs.	a.	p.		Rs.	a.	p.		Rs.	a.	p.	
Towels ..									Liquor (country)				
Bed-sheets ..									Liquor (others) ..				
Other Cotton Clothing.									Ganja ..				
Pullovers ..									Opium ..				
Blankets ..									Bhang ..				
Wrappers ..									Others ..				
Other Woollen goods.									Travelling ..				
Shoes ..									Interest on loans				
Sandals ..									Amusements (specify).				
Umbrellas ..									Medical expenses				
									Religious rites ..				
									Social rites ..				
									Requittances ..				
									Education expenses				
									Postage ..				
									House rent and taxes.				
Others, if any ..									Others ..				
Total ..									Total ..				

VII. Housing.

Ownership.	Rents and taxes.		Description.	Rooms.			Used for.	No. of doors.	No. of windows.	Plinth height.
	1939.	Present.		Number.	Size.	No. of inmates.				
					(L × B × H).					

Distance from the source of water supply.....yds.

Distance from the Factory.....

Distance from the Latrines.....

[illegible]

TABLE I.
Composition of Families and Earners by blocks.
Number.

Block.	Number of families.	Number of persons.	Adults.			Children (12-18 years.)			Children (below 12 years.)			Number of earners.	Adults.			Children (12-18 years.)			Children (below 12 years.)		
			Men.	Womep.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.		Men.	Women	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
I.	117	300	115	124	239	30	24	54	54	43	97	206	101	86	187	17	2	19	1	1	2
24-Parganas ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
II.	21	73	21	30	51	5	5	10	6	6	12	42	19	20	39	1	2	3	..	..	..
Howrah and Hooghly ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
III.	90	250	86	85	171	11	16	27	33	19	52	104	81	66	147	7	10	17	..	..	..
Burdwan ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
IV.	185	705	183	250	443	41	41	82	86	94	180	359	162	164	326	14	16	30	3	..	3
Bankura and Midnapore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
V.	135	645	173	194	367	29	29	58	73	47	120	277	146	112	258	7	12	19	..	..	..
Birbhum ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
VI.	94	401	128	114	242	23	33	56	50	53	103	179	113	50	163	10	6	16	..	..	..
West Dinajpur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
VII.	45	105	53	21	74	7	4	11	11	9	20	61	48	9	57	3	1	4	..	..	..
Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Combined ..	687	2469	769	818	1567	146	152	298	313	271	584	1290	670	507	1177	59	49	108	4	1	5

TABLE II.
Composition of Families and Earners by blocks.
Average.

Blocks.	Number of families.	Adults.			Children (12-18 years).			Children (below 12 years).			Number of earners.	Adults.			Children (12-18 years).			Children (below 12 years).			
		Men.	Women.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.		Men.	Women.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	
I.																					
24-Parganas ..	117	3-33	0-98	1-06	2-04	0-26	0-20	0-46	0-46	0-37	0-83	1-78	0-86	0-74	1-60	0-14	0-02	0-16	0-01	0-01	0-02
II.																					
Howrah and Hooghly ..	21	3-48	1-00	1-43	2-43	0-24	0-24	0-48	0-28	0-20	0-57	2-00	0-91	0-05	1-86	0-05	0-09	0-14
III.																					
Burdwan ..	90	2-78	0-96	0-94	1-90	0-12	0-13	0-30	0-37	0-21	0-58	1-82	0-90	0-73	1-63	0-08	0-11	0-19
IV.																					
Bankura and Midnapore ..	185	3-81	1-05	1-35	2-40	0-22	0-22	0-44	0-46	0-51	0-97	1-94	0-88	0-88	1-76	0-07	0-09	0-16	0-02	..	0-02
V.																					
Birbhum ..	135	4-04	1-28	1-44	2-72	0-22	0-21	0-43	0-54	0-85	0-89	2-05	1-08	0-83	1-91	0-05	0-09	0-14
VI.																					
West Dinajpur ..	94	4-27	1-37	1-20	2-57	0-24	0-36	0-60	0-53	0-57	1-10	1-90	1-20	0-53	1-73	0-11	0-06	0-17
VII.																					
Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling ..	45	2-33	1-18	0-46	1-64	0-15	0-09	0-24	0-25	0-20	0-45	1-36	1-07	0-20	1-27	0-07	0-02	0-09
Combined ..	687	8-69	1-12	1-19	2-31	0-21	0-22	0-43	0-46	0-39	0-85	1-88	0-97	0-74	1-71	0-09	0-07	0-16	0-01	0-00	0-01

TABLE III.
Composition of Families and Earners by blocks.
Percentage.

Blocks.	Number of fami- lies.	Number of per- sons.	Adults.			Children (12-18 years).			Children (Below 12 years).		
			Male.	Female.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
I ..	117	390	48.04	51.96	100.00	56.52	43.48	100.00	55.42	44.58	100.00
24. Parganas											
II.	21	73	41.15	58.85	100.00	50.00	50.00	100.00	49.12	50.88	100.00
Howrah and Hooghly											
III.	90	250	50.53	49.47	100.00	40.00	60.00	100.00	63.79	36.21	100.00
Burdwan ..											
IV.	185	705	43.75	56.25	100.00	50.00	50.00	100.00	47.42	52.58	100.00
Bankura and Midnapore											
V.	135	545	47.06	52.94	100.00	51.16	48.84	100.00	60.67	39.33	100.00
Birbhum ..											
VI.	94	401	53.31	46.69	100.00	40.00	60.00	100.00	48.18	51.82	100.00
West Dinajpur ..											
VII.	45	105	71.95	28.05	100.00	62.50	37.50	100.00	55.56	44.44	100.00
Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling											
Combined ..	687	2,469	48.48	51.52	100.00	48.84	51.16	100.00	54.12	45.88	100.00

TABLE III.—*concl.*
Composition of Families and Earners by blocks.—concl.
Percentage.

Blocks.	Number of earners.	Adults.			Children. (12-18 years).			Children. (below 12 years).		
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
I.										
24 Parganas ..	208	53.75	46.25	100.00	87.50	12.50	100.00	50.00	50.00	100.00
II.										
Howrah and Hooghly ..	42	48.92	51.08	100.00	35.71	64.29	100.00	..	..	..
III.										
Burdwan ..	164	55.21	44.79	100.00	42.11	57.89	100.00	..	..	..
IV.										
Bankura and Midnapore ..	359	50.00	50.00	100.00	43.75	56.25	100.00	100.00	..	100.00
V.										
Birbhum ..	277	56.54	43.46	100.00	35.71	64.29	100.00	..	..	..
VI.										
West Dinajpur ..	179	69.36	30.64	100.00	64.71	35.29	100.00	..	..	..
VII.										
Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling ..	61	84.25	15.75	100.00	77.78	22.22	100.00	..	..	..
Combined ..	1290	56.73	43.27	100.00	56.25	43.75	100.00	100.00	00.00	100.00

TABLE IV.
Distribution of income from various sources by blocks.

Blocks.	Number of families.	Cash income.								
		Basic.	Dearness allowance.	Overtime and extra.	Bonus.	Others.	Total.	Land.	Cattle.	Poultry.
I. .. 24-Parganas	117	8-034	..	0-101	0-099	4-124	12-358	0-192	0-082	..
II. Howrah and Hooghly	21	6-787	..	..	..	7-315	14-102	0-035	0-500	0-033
III. Burdwan	90	8-623	..	..	0-012	2-271	10-906	0-110	0-083	0-022
IV. Bankura and Midnapore	185	6-562	0-059	0-033	..	2-485	9-139	0-465	0-107	0-017
V. Birbhum	135	8-606	0-067	0-014	0-007	2-787	11-481	0-932	0-146	0-059
VI. West Dinajpur	94	8-618	..	..	..	3-744	12-362	0-762	0-392	0-073
VII. Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling	45	10-248	..	..	..	0-543	10-791	0-371	0-139	0-011
Combined	687	8-014	0-029	0-029	0-020	2-988	11-080	0-485	0-160	0-031

TABLE IV.—*concl'd.*
Distribution of income from various sources by block.—concl'd.

Blocks.	Subsidiary income.								
	Fire-wood.	Food Subsidy.	Clothing Subsidy.	House rent.	Kerosene.	Others.	Coal.	Other fuel and lighting.	Total.
I. 24 Parganas ..	0.523	0.460	..	0.292	0.022	0.262	0.092	0.226	2.151
II. Howrah and Hooghly ..	0.503	1.342	0.075	..	0.013	0.027	0.214	0.069	2.811
III. Burdwan ..	0.538	1.219	..	0.607	0.001	0.063	0.289	0.040	2.972
IV. Bankura and Midnapore ..	0.386	0.863	0.006	0.044	0.012	0.386	0.254	0.039	2.579
V. Birbhum ..	0.814	0.051	0.009	0.120	0.004	0.179	0.119	0.108	2.541
VI. West Dinajpur ..	1.148	0.475	0.002	0.003	0.010	0.163	..	0.309	3.337
VII. Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling ..	0.593	2.639	..	0.138	0.032	..	..	..	3.923
Combined ..	0.635	0.759	0.006	0.174	0.012	0.215	0.152	0.120	2.749
									13.829

Combined.

TABLE V.
Income from subsidised foodstuff by blocks.

Blocks.	Number of fami- lies.	Average size of families.	Money value of concession per week.								Com- bined.
			Rice.	Paddy.	Dal.	Chira.	Muri.	Mus- tard oil.	Salt.	Gur.		Others.
I. 24 Parganas	117	3.33	0.452	..	0.002	..	..	0.002	..	0.004	0.460
II. Howrah and Hooghly	21	3.48	0.938	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.404	1.342
III. Burdwan	90	2.78	1.219	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.219
IV. Bankura and Midnapore	185	3.81	0.646	0.024	0.001	..	..	0.021	0.001	0.170	0.863
V. Birbhum	135	4.04	0.040	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.011	0.051
VI. West Dinajpur	94	4.27	0.412	0.034	..	..	..	..	..	0.029	0.475
VII. Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling	45	2.33	2.560	..	0.013	..	..	0.060	..	0.006	2.639
Combined	687	3.59	0.671	0.011	0.002	..	..	0.010	0.000	0.065	0.759

TABLE VII.

Average weekly expenditure of families in rupees on broad groups of items by blocks.

Blocks.	Number of families.	Average size of families.	Items of expenditure.							Combined.
			Food.	Fuel and lighting.	Clothing.	Household requisites.	Conventional necessities.	Miscellaneous.	House-rent.	
I. ..	117	3.333	8.706	1.650	0.885	0.064	1.569	1.521	0.733	15.128
II. ..	21	3.48	11.974	1.208	0.899	0.007	1.447	1.297	0.403	17.385 *
III. ..	90	2.78	9.427	1.451	0.723	0.068	1.545	2.180	0.687	16.081
IV. ..	185	3.81	8.211	1.119	0.847	0.069	1.124	1.251	0.231	12.842
V. ..	185	4.04	9.675	1.362	0.793	0.068	1.065	1.337	0.267	14.567
VI. ..	94	4.27	11.696	1.983	1.226	0.062	1.410	0.782	0.283	17.442
VII. ..	45	2.33	9.772	0.981	0.906	0.067	1.666	2.915	0.156	16.463
Combined ..	687	3.59	9.438	1.415	0.884	0.064	1.327	1.482	0.391	15.001

TABLE VIII.
Percentage distribution on broad groups of items by blocks.

Blocks.	Number of families.	Average size of families.	Food.	Fuel and lighting.	Clothing.	Household requisites.	Conventional necessities.	Miscellaneous.	House-rent.	Combined.
I. ..	117	3.33	57.55	10.91	5.85	0.42	10.37	10.05	4.85	100.00
24 Parganas ..									✓	
II. ..	21	3.48	68.87	7.47	5.17	0.39	8.32	7.46	2.32	100.00
Howrah and Hooghly ..										
III. ..	90	2.78	58.62	9.02	4.50	0.42	9.61	13.56	4.27	100.00
Burdwan ..										
IV. ..	185	3.81	63.94	8.71	6.60	0.46	8.75	9.74	1.80	100.00
Bankura and Midnapore ..										
V. ..	135	4.04	66.42	9.35	5.44	0.47	7.31	9.18	1.83	100.00
Birbhum ..										
VI. ..	94	4.27	67.06	11.37	7.03	0.36	8.08	4.48	1.62	100.00
West Dinajpur ..										
VII. ..	45	2.33	59.36	5.96	5.50	0.41	10.12	17.70	0.95	100.00
Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling ..										
Combined ..	687	3.59	62.91	9.43	5.89	0.43	8.85	9.88	2.61	100.00

TABLE IX.

Average weekly expenditure of families in rupees of different items of consumption by blocks.

Items.	I. 24-Par- ganas.	II Howrah and Hooghly.	III. Burdwan.	IV. Bankura and Midnapur.	V. Birbhum.	VI. West Di- najpur.	VII. Jalpai- guri and Darjee- ling.	Combined.
Number of Budgets	117	21	90	185	135	94	45	687
Average size of family.	3.33	3.48	2.78	3.81	4.04	4.27	2.33	3.59
(1) Rice ..	3.907	5.568	4.846	3.776	5.133	5.814	5.005	4.619
(2) Paddy ..	0.167	..	0.087	1.015	0.758	1.226	0.439	0.659
(3) Bhutta ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(4) Marua ..	..	..	..	..	0.008	0.004	..	0.002
(5) Chatoo ..	0.005	..	..	0.003	..	0.011	..	0.003
(6) Chira or Muri	0.304	0.152	0.426	0.224	0.298	0.257	0.314	0.287
(7) Atta ..	0.751	0.964	0.039	0.026	0.008	0.142	0.050	0.194
(8) Other cereals	0.057	..	..	..	0.013	..	..	0.012
(A) ALL CEREALS	5.191	6.684	5.398	5.044	6.218	7.454	5.808	5.776
(9) Arhar ..	0.065	0.077	0.036	0.010	0.010	0.088	0.419	0.062
(10) Moong ..	0.110	0.126	0.063	0.074	0.023	0.052	0.078	0.068
(11) Musur ..	0.255	0.384	0.436	0.157	0.299	0.343	0.223	0.275
(12) Chana ..	0.023	..	..	0.009	0.005	0.003	..	0.008
(13) Kalai ..	0.044	0.110	0.075	0.106	0.149	0.049	0.061	0.089
(14) Other Pulses	0.112	0.007	0.031	0.045	0.043	0.186	0.026	0.071
(B) TOTAL PULSES.	0.609	0.704	0.641	0.401	0.529	0.721	0.807	0.573
(15) (C) FRUITS	0.174	0.036	0.014	0.037	0.006	0.057	0.022	0.053
(16) Fish ..	0.429	0.623	0.535	0.411	0.330	0.540	0.207	0.425
(17) Dried Fish ..	0.001	0.051	0.003	0.026	0.019	0.016	0.030	0.017
(18) Beef ..	..	0.030	0.038	0.004	0.017	0.021	..	0.013
(19) Mutton ..	0.053	0.315	0.138	0.114	0.069	0.065	0.150	0.100
(20) Pork or others	..	..	0.011	0.047	0.044	0.004	0.046	0.035
(21) Eggs ..	0.004	0.030	0.018	0.012	0.034	0.018	0.011	0.017
(D) TOTAL FISH AND MEATS.	0.0487	1.058	0.743	0.614	0.513	0.724	0.444	0.607

TABLE IX.—*contd.*

Items.	I 24- Parganas.	II Howrah and Hooghly.	III Burdwan.	IV Bankura and Midnapore	V Birbhum.	VI West Dinajpur.	VII Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling.	Combined.
(22) Milk ..	0.163	0.344	0.158	0.071	0.114	0.186	0.193	0.139
(23) Curd ..	..	..	..	..	..	0.017	..	0.002
(24) Butter ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.022	0.001
(25) Ghee ..	0.001	0.016	..	0.004	..	0.011	..	0.003
(26) Others ..	0.001	..	0.006	0.002	..	..	..	0.002
(E) TOTAL MILK AND MILK PRODUCT.	0.165	0.360	0.164	0.077	0.114	0.214	0.215	0.147
(27) Mustard Oil	0.430	0.664	0.661	0.501	0.560	0.816	0.521	0.571
(28) Other cooking medium.	0.001	..	..	0.000	..	..	..	0.000
(F) TOTAL OILS	0.431	0.664	0.661	0.501	0.560	0.816	0.521	0.571
(29) Potatoes ..	0.388	0.531	0.457	0.280	0.425	0.322	0.380	0.370
(30) Brinjals ..	0.079	0.231	0.067	0.152	0.131	0.066	0.031	0.107
(31) Onions ..	0.089	0.175	0.181	0.107	0.129	0.148	0.087	0.124
(32) Tomatoes ..	0.014	0.015	0.046	0.009	0.055	0.046	0.003	0.029
(33) Sweet Potatoes	..	..	..	..	0.001	0.002	0.313	0.001
(34) Other Vege- tables.	0.275	0.284	0.194	0.282	0.179	0.270	..	0.249
(35) Others ..	0.014	0.030	..	0.016	0.005	0.010	0.012	0.011
(G) TOTAL VEGE- TABLES.	0.859	1.266	0.945	0.846	0.925	0.864	0.826	0.891
(36) Salt ..	0.064	0.060	0.078	0.077	0.088	0.150	0.087	0.087
(37) Spices ..	0.337	0.333	0.285	0.245	0.298	0.346	0.258	0.294
(H) TOTAL SALT AND SPICES.	0.401	0.393	0.363	0.322	0.386	0.496	0.345	0.381
(38) Sugar ..	0.142	0.085	0.128	0.024	0.035	0.028	0.129	0.069
(39) Molasses ..	0.044	0.250	0.121	0.040	0.090	0.090	0.154	0.082
(40) Sweetmeats	0.049	0.280	0.130	0.117	0.169	0.126	0.361	0.140
(41) Tea (country)	0.035	0.155	0.060	0.028	0.040	0.025	0.078	0.043
(42) Tea (ready)	0.110	0.003	0.044	0.156	0.081	0.081	0.056	0.097
(43) Bread, Biscuits, etc.	0.009	0.036	0.015	0.004	0.009	..	0.006	0.008
(I) TOTAL OTHER FOOD.	0.389	0.809	0.498	0.369	0.424	0.350	0.784	0.439
I. TOTAL FOOD	8.706	11.974	9.427	8.211	9.675	11.606	9.772	9.438

TABLE IX.—*contd.*

Items.	I 24- Parganas.	II Howrah and Hooghly.	III Burdwan.	IV Bankura and Midnapore.	V Birbhum.	VI West Dinajpur.	VII Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling.	Combined.
Kerosene ..	0·155	0·191	0·144	0·132	0·138	0·173	0·122	0·145
Matches ..	0·077	0·064	0·098	0·077	0·080	0·095	0·109	0·085
Other Lightings ..	0·005	0·034	..	0·001	..	0·027	..	0·006
II TOTAL LIGHT- INGS.	0·237	0·289	0·242	0·210	0·218	0·295	0·231	0·236
Coal ..	0·421	0·396	0·547	0·428	0·217	0·129	..	0·331
Firewood ..	0·661	0·527	0·511	0·432	0·780	1·289	0·746	0·690
Other Fuel ..	0·331	0·086	0·151	0·049	0·147	0·270	0·004	0·158
II TOTAL FUELS	1·413	1·009	1·209	0·909	1·144	1·688	0·750	1·179
II. TOTAL FUEL AND LIGHT- INGS.	1·650	1·298	1·451	1·119	1·362	1·983	0·981	1·415
Dhoti ..	0·230	0·187	0·157	0·225	0·186	0·244	0·193	0·209
Shirts ..	0·128	0·063	0·095	0·113	0·088	0·208	0·152	0·122
Coats ..	0·001	0·010	0·005	0·002	0·005	0·014	0·014	0·005
Trousers ..	0·006	..	0·011	0·003	0·001	0·003	0·008	0·004
Shorts ..	0·043	0·044	0·030	0·040	0·034	0·086	0·057	0·046
Lungis ..	0·005	0·010	0·004	0·001	0·013	0·005	0·000	0·005
Caps and Turbans	0·001	0·002	..	0·000	0·000	0·000	0·000	0·001
Saree ..	0·210	0·300	0·194	0·278	0·239	0·316	0·146	0·245
Blouses ..	0·055	0·069	0·047	0·019	0·031	0·103	0·041	0·046
Frocks ..	0·016	0·026	0·012	0·020	0·006	0·029	0·008	0·018
Other cotton articles	0·069	0·033	0·030	0·020	0·048	0·068	0·067	0·045
Pullover ..	0·002	0·025	0·007	0·008	0·005	0·005	0·004	0·006
Blankets ..	0·003	0·009	0·010	0·003	0·004	0·009	0·026	0·007
Other woollen articles.	0·017	0·017	0·007	0·007	0·030	0·012	0·047	0·017
Towels ..	0·069	0·046	0·071	0·064	0·077	0·080	0·048	0·066
Shoes and sandals	0·018	0·040	0·018	0·017	0·010	0·041	0·054	0·022
Umbrellas ..	0·009	0·012	0·020	0·008	0·008	0·016	0·024	0·012
Others ..	0·003	0·006	0·005	0·019	0·008	0·007	0·017	0·010
III. TOTAL CLO- THING.	0·885	0·899	0·723	0·847	0·793	1·226	0·906	0·884
IV. HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES.	0·064	0·067	0·068	0·059	0·068	0·062	0·067	0·064

TABLE IX.—*concl'd.*

Items.	I 24- Parganas.	II Howrah and Hooghly.	III Burdwan.	IV Bankura and Midnapore.	V Birbhum.	VI West Dinajpur.	VII Jalpalguri and Darjeeling	Combined.
Pan-supari ..	0.336	0.278	0.189	0.205	0.089	0.166	0.194	0.199
Tobacco ..	0.201	0.131	0.069	0.133	0.206	0.153	0.226	0.159
Biri-cigarette ..	0.263	0.249	0.344	0.205	0.317	0.376	0.454	0.296
Hair Oil ..	0.120	0.188	0.176	0.135	0.135	0.161	0.080	0.140
Barber ..	0.122	0.090	0.088	0.086	0.063	0.121	0.164	0.098
Toilet Soap ..	0.001	0.007	0.018	0.018	0.001	0.016	0.015	0.011
Washing Soap ..	0.133	0.193	0.230	0.066	0.062	0.089	0.315	0.121
Washing Soda ..	0.070	0.056	0.063	0.068	0.086	0.080	0.020	0.069
Dhubi ..	0.002	0.006	0.009	0.003	..	..	0.003	0.003
Tailor ..	0.011	0.008	0.056	0.001	..	..	0.001	0.010
Medicine ..	0.155	0.069	0.043	0.061	0.052	0.077	0.133	0.080
Education ..	0.016	..	0.019	0.023	0.003	0.045	..	0.018
Travelling ..	0.061	0.077	0.084	0.067	0.022	0.053	0.033	0.055
Postage ..	0.007	0.010	0.016	0.007	0.002	0.006	0.009	0.007
Amusements ..	0.071	0.085	0.141	0.046	0.027	0.067	0.019	0.061
V. TOTAL CON- VENTIONAL NECESSITIES.	1.569	1.447	1.545	1.124	1.065	1.410	1.666	1.327
Country wine ..	0.064	0.360	0.824	0.470	0.958	0.164	0.275	0.485
Ganja ..	0.083	0.042	0.011	0.001	0.008	0.006	0.047	0.023
Other intoxicants	0.018	0.021	0.149	0.120	0.110	0.002	..	0.077
VI (a) TOTAL IN- TOXICANTS.	0.165	0.423	0.984	0.591	1.076	0.172	0.322	0.585
Religious Rites ..	0.102	0.077	0.059	0.086	0.104	0.084	0.063	0.087
Social Rites ..	0.002	0.005	0.004	0.028	0.029	0.017	0.030	0.018
Interest on loans	0.012	0.309	0.022	..	0.010	0.014	..	0.018
Remittances ..	1.240	0.483	1.111	0.546	0.118	0.495	2.500	0.774
VI (b) TOTAL OTHERS.	1.356	0.874	1.196	0.660	0.261	0.610	2.593	0.897
TOTAL MISCE- LLANEOUS.	1.521	1.297	2.180	1.251	1.337	0.782	2.915	1.482
House Rent and Taxes.	0.733	0.403	0.687	0.231	0.267	0.283	0.156	0.301
GRAND TOTAL	15.128	17.385	16.081	12.842	14.567	17.442	16.463	15.001

TABLE X.

Percentage distribution of expenditure of the families on different items of consumption in different blocks.

Items.	I. 24 Parganas.		II. Howrah and Hooghly.		III. Burdwan.		IV. Bankura and Midnapore.		V. Birbhum.		VI. West Dinajpur.		VII. Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling.		Combined.	
	To Group.	To Total.	To Group.	To Total.	To Group.	To Total.	To Group.	To Total.	To Group.	To Total.	To Group.	To Total.	To Group.	To Total.		
Number of Budgets ..	117		21		90		185		135		94		45		687	
Average size of family ..	3.33		3.48		2.78		3.81		4.04		4.27		2.33		3.59	
Rice ..	44.88	25.83	46.50	32.63	51.41	30.14	45.99	29.40	53.05	35.24	49.71	33.33	51.22	30.40	48.94	30.79
Paddy ..	1.92	1.10	..	..	0.92	0.54	12.36	7.91	7.84	5.20	10.48	7.03	4.49	2.67	6.98	4.39
Bhatia ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Marua ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.08	0.06	0.03	0.02	..	..	0.02	0.01
Chattu ..	0.06	0.03	..	..	..	..	0.04	0.02	..	..	0.09	0.06	..	..	0.03	0.02
Chira or Muri ..	3.49	2.01	1.27	0.87	4.52	2.65	2.73	1.75	3.08	2.05	2.20	1.48	3.22	1.91	3.04	1.91
Atta ..	8.63	4.96	8.05	5.55	0.41	0.24	0.31	0.20	0.08	0.05	1.22	0.82	0.51	0.36	2.06	1.30
Other cereals ..	0.65	0.38	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.14	0.09	..	..	..	..	0.13	0.08
ALL CEREALS ..	59.63	34.31	55.82	38.45	57.26	33.57	61.43	39.28	64.27	42.69	63.73	42.74	59.44	35.28	61.20	38.50
Arhar ..	0.75	0.43	0.64	0.44	0.38	0.22	0.12	0.08	0.10	0.07	0.75	0.50	4.29	2.55	0.66	0.42
Moong ..	1.26	0.73	1.05	0.73	0.67	0.39	0.90	0.58	0.24	0.16	0.44	0.30	0.80	0.47	0.72	0.46
Musur ..	2.93	1.69	3.21	2.21	4.62	2.71	1.91	1.22	3.09	2.05	2.93	1.97	2.28	1.35	2.91	1.83
Chana ..	0.26	0.15	..	..	..	..	0.11	0.07	0.05	0.03	0.03	0.02	..	..	0.09	0.05
Kalai ..	0.51	0.29	0.92	0.63	0.80	0.47	1.29	0.82	1.54	1.02	0.42	0.28	0.62	0.37	0.94	0.59
Other Pulses ..	1.29	0.74	0.06	0.04	0.33	0.19	0.55	0.35	0.45	0.30	1.59	1.06	0.27	0.16	0.75	0.47
TOTAL PULSES ..	7.00	4.03	5.88	4.05	6.80	3.98	4.88	3.12	5.47	3.63	6.16	4.13	8.26	4.90	6.07	3.82
Fruits ..	2.00	1.15	0.30	0.21	0.15	0.09	0.45	0.29	0.06	0.04	0.49	0.33	0.23	0.13	0.56	0.35

Fish	..	4.93	2.83	5.20	3.58	5.08	3.33	5.00	3.20	3.41	2.27	4.02	3.10	2.12	1.26	4.50	2.83
Dried Fish	..	0.01	0.01	0.43	0.29	0.03	0.02	0.32	0.20	0.20	0.13	0.14	0.09	0.31	0.18	0.18	0.11
Beef	..	..	..	0.25	0.17	0.40	0.23	0.05	0.03	0.18	0.12	0.18	0.12	..	..	0.14	0.09
Mutton	..	0.01	0.35	2.63	1.81	1.46	0.86	1.39	0.89	0.71	0.47	0.55	0.37	1.53	0.91	1.06	0.67
Pork or others	..	..	..	..	..	0.12	0.07	0.57	0.37	0.45	0.30	0.55	0.37	0.47	0.28	0.37	0.23
Eggs	..	0.04	0.03	0.33	0.23	0.19	0.11	0.15	0.09	0.35	0.23	0.15	0.10	0.11	0.07	0.18	0.12
TOTAL FISH AND MEATS		5.59	3.22	8.84	6.08	7.83	4.62	7.48	4.78	5.30	3.52	6.19	4.15	4.54	2.70	6.43	4.05



TABLE X.—*contd.*

Items.	I 24-Parganas.		II Howrah and Hooghly.		III Burdwan.		IV Bankura and Midnapore.		V Birbhum.		VI West Dinajpur.		VII Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling.		Combined.	
	To Group.	To Total.	To Group.	To Total.	To Group.	To Total.	To Group.	To Total.	To Group.	To Total.	To Group.	To Total.	To Group.	To Total.	To Group.	To Total.
Milk ..	1.87	1.67	2.87	1.98	1.68	0.98	0.87	0.55	1.18	0.78	1.59	1.67	1.97	1.17	1.48	0.93
Curd ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.15	0.10	..	..	0.12	0.11
Butter ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.23	0.14	0.01	0.01
Ghee ..	0.01	0.01	0.14	0.09	..	..	0.05	0.13	..	..	0.09	0.06	..	..	0.13	0.02
Others ..	0.01	0.01	..	..	0.16	0.14	0.02	0.02	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.02	0.01
TOTAL MILK AND MILK PRODUCTS.	1.89	1.69	3.01	2.07	1.74	1.12	0.94	0.69	1.18	0.78	1.83	1.23	2.20	1.31	1.56	0.98
Musard Oil ..	4.94	2.84	5.54	3.82	7.01	4.11	6.10	3.90	5.79	3.85	6.98	4.08	5.33	3.16	6.05	3.80
Other Cooking medium ..	0.01	0.01	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL OIL.	4.95	2.85	5.54	3.82	7.01	4.11	6.10	3.90	5.79	3.85	6.98	4.08	5.33	3.16	6.05	3.80
Potatoes ..	4.46	2.37	4.43	3.05	4.85	2.84	3.41	2.18	4.39	2.92	2.75	1.84	3.89	2.31	3.92	2.47
Brinjals ..	0.91	0.52	1.93	1.33	0.71	0.42	1.85	1.18	1.36	0.90	0.56	0.38	0.32	0.19	1.13	0.71
Onions ..	1.02	0.59	1.46	1.01	1.92	1.12	1.30	0.83	1.33	0.88	1.27	0.85	0.89	0.53	1.31	0.83
Tomatoes ..	0.16	0.19	0.13	0.19	0.49	0.28	0.11	0.07	0.57	0.38	0.39	0.26	0.43	0.31	0.31	0.19
Sweet Potatoes ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.11	0.01	0.12	0.01	3.26	1.90	0.11	0.01
Other Vegetables ..	3.16	1.82	2.37	1.63	2.16	1.21	3.43	2.20	1.65	1.23	2.31	1.55	..	..	2.44	1.66
Others ..	0.16	0.19	0.25	0.17	..	..	0.26	0.13	0.65	0.03	0.19	0.06	0.12	0.17	0.12	0.07
TOTAL VEGETABLES.	9.87	5.68	10.57	7.28	10.13	5.87	10.39	6.59	9.56	6.35	7.39	4.95	8.45	5.02	9.44	5.94

Salt	..	0.74	0.42	0.50	0.34	0.83	0.49	0.94	0.60	0.91	0.60	1.28	0.86	0.89	0.53	0.92	0.58
Spices	..	3.87	2.23	2.78	1.92	3.02	1.77	2.98	1.91	3.08	2.05	2.96	1.98	2.64	1.57	3.12	1.96
TOTAL SALT AND SPICES.																	
		4.61	2.66	3.28	2.26	3.85	2.26	3.92	2.51	3.99	2.65	4.24	2.84	3.53	2.10	4.04	2.54
Sugar	..	1.63	0.94	0.71	0.49	1.36	0.80	0.29	0.19	0.36	0.24	0.24	0.16	1.32	0.78	0.73	0.46
Molasses	..	0.51	0.29	2.49	1.44	1.23	0.75	0.49	0.31	0.93	0.62	0.77	0.52	1.58	0.94	0.87	0.55
Sweetmeats	..	0.56	0.32	2.34	1.61	1.34	0.81	1.43	0.91	1.75	1.16	1.08	0.72	3.69	2.19	1.48	0.93
Tea (country)	..	0.40	0.23	1.29	0.89	0.63	0.37	0.34	0.22	0.41	0.27	0.21	0.14	0.80	0.47	0.46	0.29
Tea (ready)	..	1.26	0.73	0.03	0.02	0.47	0.28	1.90	1.21	0.84	0.56	0.69	0.47	0.57	0.34	1.03	0.65
Bread, Biscuits, etc.	..	0.10	0.06	0.30	0.20	0.16	0.09	0.05	0.03	0.09	0.06	..	..	0.06	0.04	0.08	0.05
TOTAL OTHER FOOD.																	
		4.46	2.57	6.76	4.85	5.28	3.10	4.50	2.87	4.38	2.91	2.99	2.01	8.02	4.76	4.65	2.93
TOTAL FOOD.																	
		100.00	57.55	100.00	98.87	100.00	58.62	100.00	63.94	100.00	66.42	100.00	67.06	100.00	59.36	100.00	62.91

TABLE X.—*contd.*

Items.	I 24-Parganas.		II Howrah and Houghly.		III Burdwan.		IV Bankura and Midnapore.		V Birbham.		VI West Dinajpur.		VII Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling.		Combined.	
	To Group.	To Total.	To Group.	To Total.	To Group.	To Total.	To Group.	To Total.	To Group.	To Total.	To Group.	To Total.	To Group.	To Total.	To Group.	To Total.
Kerosene ..	9.39	1.03	14.72	1.10	9.93	0.89	11.80	1.02	10.13	0.95	8.73	0.99	12.44	0.74	10.25	0.97
Matches ..	4.47	0.51	4.93	0.37	6.75	0.61	6.88	0.60	5.88	0.55	4.79	0.54	11.11	0.66	6.01	0.56
Other lightings ..	0.30	0.03	2.62	0.19	..	..	0.09	0.01	..	..	1.36	0.16	..	..	0.42	0.04
TOTAL LIGHTINGS ..	14.36	1.57	22.27	1.66	16.63	1.50	18.77	1.63	16.01	1.50	14.88	1.60	23.55	1.40	16.68	1.57
Coal ..	25.52	2.78	30.51	2.28	37.70	3.40	38.25	3.33	15.93	1.49	6.50	0.74	..	..	23.39	2.21
Firewood ..	40.06	4.37	40.60	3.03	35.22	3.18	38.60	3.37	57.27	5.35	65.00	7.39	76.04	4.53	48.76	4.60
Other fuel ..	20.06	2.19	6.02	0.50	10.40	0.94	4.38	0.38	10.79	1.01	13.62	1.55	0.41	0.03	11.17	1.05
TOTAL FUEL ..	85.64	9.34	77.73	5.81	83.32	7.52	81.23	7.08	83.99	7.85	85.12	9.68	76.45	4.56	83.32	7.86
TOTAL FUEL AND LIGHTINGS.	100.00	10.91	100.00	7.47	100.00	9.02	100.00	8.71	100.00	9.35	100.00	11.37	110.00	5.96	110.00	9.43
Dhoti ..	25.99	1.52	20.80	1.08	21.72	0.98	26.56	1.75	23.45	1.28	19.90	1.40	21.30	1.17	23.64	1.39
Shirts ..	14.46	0.85	7.01	0.36	13.14	0.59	13.34	0.88	11.10	0.60	16.97	1.19	16.78	0.92	13.80	0.81
Coats ..	0.11	0.01	1.11	0.06	0.69	0.03	0.24	0.02	0.63	0.03	1.14	0.08	1.55	0.08	0.57	0.03
Trousers ..	0.68	0.04	..	..	1.52	0.07	0.35	0.02	0.13	0.01	0.24	0.02	0.88	0.05	0.45	0.03
Shirts ..	4.86	0.28	4.90	0.25	4.15	0.19	4.72	0.31	4.29	0.23	7.01	0.49	6.29	0.36	5.20	0.31
Lungis ..	0.56	0.03	1.11	0.06	0.55	0.03	0.12	0.01	1.64	0.09	0.41	0.03	..	..	0.57	0.03
Caps and Turbans ..	0.11	0.01	0.22	0.01	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.11	0.01
Shawls ..	23.73	1.39	33.37	1.73	26.83	1.21	32.82	2.17	30.14	1.64	25.78	1.81	16.11	0.89	27.72	1.63
Blouse ..	6.21	0.36	7.68	0.40	6.50	0.29	2.24	0.15	3.91	0.21	8.40	0.59	4.53	0.25	5.20	0.31

Frocks	..	1-81	0-10	2-59	0-15	1-66	0-08	2-36	0-16	0-76	0-04	2-37	0-17	0-88	0-05	1-81	0-11
Other cotton articles	..	7-80	0-46	3-67	0-19	4-15	0-19	2-36	0-16	6-05	0-33	5-55	0-39	7-39	0-41	5-09	0-30
Pullovers	..	0-23	0-01	2-78	0-14	0-97	0-04	0-95	0-06	0-63	0-03	0-41	0-03	0-44	0-02	0-68	0-04
Blankets	..	0-34	0-02	1-00	0-05	1-38	0-06	0-35	0-02	0-50	0-03	0-73	0-05	2-87	0-16	0-79	0-05
Other woolen articles	..	1-92	0-11	1-89	0-10	0-97	0-04	0-83	0-05	3-78	0-21	0-98	0-07	5-19	0-28	1-92	0-11
Towels	..	7-80	0-46	5-12	0-26	9-82	0-44	7-56	0-50	9-71	0-53	4-89	0-34	5-30	0-29	7-47	0-44
Shoes and Sandals	..	2-03	0-12	4-45	0-23	2-49	0-11	2-01	0-13	1-26	0-07	3-34	0-24	5-96	0-33	2-49	0-14
Umbrellas	..	1-02	0-06	1-33	0-07	2-77	0-12	0-95	0-06	1-01	0-06	1-31	0-09	2-65	0-15	1-36	0-08
Others	..	0-34	0-02	0-67	0-03	0-69	0-03	2-24	0-15	1-01	0-05	0-57	0-04	1-88	0-10	1-13	0-07
TOTAL CLOTHING	..	100-00	5-85	100-00	5-17	100-00	4-50	100-00	6-60	100-00	5-44	100-00	7-03	100-00	5-50	100-00	5-89
HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES	..	..	0-42	..	0-39	..	0-42	..	0-46	..	0-47	..	0-36	..	0-41	..	0-43

TABLE X.—*concid.*

Items.	I 24-Parganas.		II Howrah and Hooghly.		III Burdwan.		IV Bankura and Midnapore.		V Birbhum.		VI West Dinapur.		VII Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling.		Combined	
	To Group.	To Total.	To Group.	To Total.	To Group.	To Total.	To Group.	To Total.	To Group.	To Total.	To Group.	To Total.	To Group.	To Total.	To Group.	To Total.
Pan- appari ..	21.41	2.22	19.21	1.60	12.23	1.17	18.24	1.60	8.36	0.61	11.77	0.95	11.65	1.18	15.00	1.38
Tobacco ..	12.81	1.33	9.05	0.75	4.47	0.43	11.33	1.04	19.34	1.41	10.85	0.88	13.57	1.37	11.98	1.06
Biri-Cigarette ..	16.76	1.74	17.21	1.43	22.26	2.14	18.24	1.60	29.76	2.18	26.67	2.16	27.25	2.76	22.30	1.97
Hair Oil ..	7.65	0.79	12.99	1.08	11.39	1.09	12.01	1.05	12.68	0.93	11.42	0.92	4.80	0.49	10.55	0.93
Barber ..	7.78	0.81	6.22	0.52	5.70	0.55	7.65	0.67	5.92	0.43	8.58	0.69	9.84	1.00	7.38	0.65
Toilet Soap ..	0.06	0.01	0.48	0.04	1.16	0.11	1.60	0.14	0.09	0.01	1.14	0.09	0.90	0.09	0.83	0.07
Washing Soap ..	8.48	0.88	13.34	1.41	14.69	1.43	5.87	0.51	5.82	0.43	6.31	0.51	18.91	1.91	9.12	0.81
Washing Soda ..	4.46	0.46	3.37	0.32	4.08	0.39	6.06	0.53	8.07	0.59	5.67	0.46	1.20	0.12	5.20	0.46
Dhuhl ..	0.13	0.01	0.42	0.03	0.58	0.06	0.27	0.02	..	..	..	..	0.18	0.02	0.23	0.02
Tailor ..	0.70	0.07	0.55	0.05	3.62	0.35	0.09	0.01	..	..	..	..	0.06	0.01	0.75	0.07
Medicine ..	9.88	1.02	4.77	0.40	2.78	0.27	5.43	0.47	4.88	0.36	5.46	0.44	7.98	0.81	6.03	0.53
Education ..	1.02	0.11	..	..	1.23	0.12	2.05	0.13	..28	0.02	3.19	0.26	..	..	1.36	0.12
Travelling ..	3.89	0.40	5.32	0.44	5.44	0.52	5.96	0.52	2.07	0.15	3.76	0.30	1.93	0.20	4.14	0.37
Postage ..	0.45	0.05	0.69	0.06	1.04	0.10	0.62	0.05	0.19	0.01	0.43	0.04	0.54	0.05	0.53	0.05
Amusements ..	4.52	0.47	5.83	0.49	9.13	0.88	4.09	0.36	2.54	0.18	4.75	0.38	1.14	0.11	4.60	0.41
TOTAL CONVENTIONAL NECESSITIES.	100.00	10.37	100.00	8.82	100.00	9.61	110.00	8.75	100.00	7.31	100.60	8.08	100.00	10.12	100.00	8.86
Country wine ..	4.21	0.42	27.75	2.07	37.80	5.12	37.57	3.66	71.65	6.56	20.97	0.94	9.44	1.67	32.73	3.23
Ganja ..	5.46	0.55	3.24	0.24	0.50	0.07	0.03	0.01	0.60	0.05	0.77	0.03	1.61	0.28	1.55	0.16
Other Intoxicants ..	1.18	0.12	1.62	0.12	6.84	0.93	9.59	0.93	8.23	0.76	0.25	0.01	..	..	5.19	0.51
TOTAL INTOXICANTS	10.85	1.09	32.61	2.43	45.14	6.12	47.24	4.60	80.48	7.39	21.99	0.98	11.05	1.95	39.47	3.90

TABLE XI.

*Area of a room and floor space per capita in different blocks.**(Private Housing).*

Blocks.	Number of Budgets.	Number of persons in Budget.	Number of persons sleeping.	Number of rooms.	Floor space per room in Sq. Feet.	Average Height in Feet.	Floor space per capita in Sq. Feet.	Air-space per capita in Cubic Feet.
I.								
24-Parganas ..	78	320	320	89	82.642	5.519	22.085	126.859
II.								
Howrah and Hooghly.	18	68	68	20	110.781	213	32.583	202.436
III.								
Burdwan ..	28	95	101	32	158.702	6.730	50.282	338.412
IV. Bankura and Midnapore.	149	603	602	159	125.679	5.931	33.194	196.887
V.								
Birbhum ..	121	498	501	129	161.420	6.562	41.566	272.746
VI.								
West Dinajpur ..	85	377	369	90	154.009	6.061	37.563	227.683
VII. Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling.	5	24	23	8	154.719	5.144	53.815	276.833
Combined ..	484	1,985	1,984	527	133.881	6.153	35.562	218.797

TABLE XII.

*Area and floor space per capita in different blocks.**(Mill Housing).*

Blocks.	Number of Budgets.	Number of persons in Budget.	Number of persons sleeping.	Number of rooms.	Floor space per room in Sq. Feet.	Average Height in Feet.	Floor space per capita in Sq. Feet.	Air-space per capita in Cubic Feet.
I.								
24-Parganas ..	39	70	202	41	170.907	7.988	34.689	276.927
II. Howrah and Hooghly.	3	5	5	3	111.208	5.674	66.726	378.613
III.								
Burdwan ..	62	155	168	63	118.090	6.727	44.284	297.878
IV. Bankura and Midnapore.	36	102	107	38	99.887	6.429	35.474	223.046
V.								
Birbhum ..	14	47	47	15	112.958	6.244	36.051	225.115
VI.								
West Dinajpur ..	9	24	40	9	176.139	7.729	32.352	250.061
VII. Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling.	40	81	229	42	301.149	6.712	36.892	229.179
Combined ..	203	484	807	211	143.621	6.850	37.552	257.239

